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FOCUS on Britain

What's ahead . . .

Good-by double-decker.

Within 15 years London Transport says it plans to phase out most of its famous red two-layer buses. It will replace them with buses on which one man does the driving and collects the fares.

Those cheerful "hold very tight, please, ting-ting" conductors are being dropped.

⊕

If Britons are bewildered by the intricacies of America's political system, don't blame the mass media here.

This election year has produced unprecedented coverage of—and interest in—the United States presidential election.

Now comes news that the BBC will undertake a landmark operation in global TV. It will be responsible for making election coverage available to the whole world outside the United States—both live and recorded.

Some 30 countries in five continents, including the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, will link up in a service provided by a special BBC-TV production.

So when the programs open Aug. 6 with the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach, more than 200 million viewers will be watching—over breakfast eggs and bacon.

⊕

Members of Parliament are off for vacation. They won't be back until Oct. 14.

It's one of their longest holidays this century.

When they return, they will have to take up a highly controversial issue—the question of lowering the voting age to 18.

The government recommends this change in the electoral law. But even before Parliament dispersed, strong opposition had developed.

An all-party committtee earlier had recommended dropping the age only one notch—from 21 to 20. Tories in the main are opposed to votes for 18-year-olds. And many supporters of the government disapprove its overriding the committee. If there is a free (nonparty) vote, the government could be defeated.

So when they return, MPs may find there's not going to be a free vote.

⊕

If there are votes at 18, which party would benefit most?

It is widely believed that youngsters are mainly left wing. But opinion polls do not altogether bear out this assumption.

Gallup says it was true last year but not so now. Present division of support is said to be 43 percent to the Conservatives, 26 to Labour, 16 to Liberals, 15 to other parties, with the remainder undecided.

Meanwhile, a sample census of 3,000 young people between 18 and 21 taken by "the federation of 18-plus groups" appears to show that "the vast majority" of young people is not in favor of the voting age being lowered to 18 anyway.

Trends . . .

Britain's relations with black Africa haven't looked so rosy for many a day.

Tanzania has restored diplomatic relations after breaking with Britain over the Rhodesian issue.

And now President Kaunda of Zambia, recently one of Britain's bitterest critics, has returned home from London in a decidedly optimistic mood.

His pleasure stems from a warm response from the British public, improved relations at the government level, and confirmation that he may purchase ground missiles from Britain for defense purposes.

Another reason for improved Anglo-African relations could be the conviction in some circles here that Britain is going to take an increasingly sympathetic attitude to "freedom fighters."

How and why . . .

Still more attention is being paid to road safety in Britain.

Speed and speed limits are the topics of a dialogue the Minister of Transport has begun with the public and motoring organizations. He's published a 56-page "discussion paper" to this end.

Use of headlamps at night now is being made compulsory on all roads without street lighting. And their use on lighted roads is recommended. At dusk many Britons drive with only their sidelights on.

A new course in advanced driving is being offered at an enticing cut price by the Automobile Association. Those who pass will win a reduction in the cost of their car insurance.

Behind it all is the fact that Britain's roads are the most crowded in the world. With 55.3 vehicles per mile, they carry twice the traffic of even busy American highways.

And they are more than twice as crowded as France's roads—though French driving may not always make it feel that way.

Where to look

Arts	4	Sports	12
Business	10	The Home Forum	8
Family Features	13	Women Today	6

Dubcek stands firm

Soviet gaffes seen in Prague

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

A tentative analysis of the course and tactics of the Soviet pressure against Czechoslovakia — as seen from Prague — now is possible.

Many pieces of the jigsaw puzzle are admittedly missing. But Czechs with some access to the thinking of the top leaders here, however, believe they can already trace the basic pattern.

In essence, this construction sees two fundamental miscalculations by the Russians, plus a factor of internal Kremlin politics.

The first of the apparent miscalculations involved an assessment of the strength of the old Communist Party conservatives in Czechoslovakia. The second involved an assessment of the Czech character.

The first could have been avoided by better political information about Czechoslovakia.

The second depended on an utterly unpredictable element. It came as a surprise even to most Czechs that their leaders stood up to the Russian threats rather than follow the Czech tradition of compromise and bending to the will of more powerful neighbors.

Ideas feared

This was no vacuous bravery. That Moscow was quite serious in its threats is dawning on more Czechs every day as more information becomes available about the number and type of Soviet troops brought into this country for last month's Warsaw Pact maneuvers. There was a minimum of 1,000 Soviet signal vehicles in Czechoslovakia, as well as radio, television, and electronic jamming equipment.

A number of Czechs are concluding from this that the Russians were indeed prepared to blank out Czechoslovak media and set up their own communications, either in a forthright occupation or—more likely—in support of a conservative coup.

The amount of signal equipment here easily could have served as the skeleton for a much larger army.

Further, the Czechs are persuaded that the celebrated Western arms cache found here was a crude plant which would have been used as a pretext for armed intervention had the decision been made to take this step.

In any case, the basic cause of Soviet alarm—as viewed from here—was not security but ideas. Unlike Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia never had any intention of leaving the Warsaw Pact, and certainly nothing happened this year to compromise the western Czech defenses that the Russians have for 20 years deemed adequate even in the absence of Soviet troops. Further, the strongest Soviet language has been reserved for various aspects of this year's democratization in Czechoslovakia.

Pressure belated

Within internal Czechoslovak affairs, the Russians have had two worries. The first was that the Communist Party would lose control of the situation in Czechoslovakia itself; the second that from the Czechoslovak example, creeping democracy might undermine party rule in East Germany and Poland.

The Soviet leaders have repeatedly pressed the Czechs on the first of these issues and confronted them with dossiers of Czech newspaper articles that have not followed the orthodox party line.

Ironically, in their attempt to force changes, the Russians began to apply pressure in earnest only in April, following Antonin Novotny's March 22 resignation from the presidency. By this time the Czechoslovak Communist Party had already essentially restored its direction of the party newspaper, radio, and television after the wide-open days of March. Even more ironically, the Russians themselves in the end insured the virtually unanimous support of the Czechoslovak people for their Commu-

★ Please turn to Page 2

Associated Press Wirephoto

Czech unity underlined

Czechoslovak Communist Party chief Alexander Dubcek, shown in a recent study, told his followers in Prague that the Czech party Presidium is preparing for talks with Soviet leaders with unanimity. He called for "strong faith in our good cause."

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller

His far-ranging campaign is changing attitudes about his prospects in the presidential race. Indications are that he has gained ground in 27 states and that delegates to the GOP convention in these same states now take him seriously as a candidate. On Friday, the New York Governor carried his campaign to Rhode Island, where some 2,000 persons gave him a rousing reception in front of the Providence City Hall. He conferred with convention delegates prior to leaving the state Friday afternoon.

Survey

Rockefeller lifts image within GOP

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has made a noticeable and perhaps significant impact on the Republican leaders and delegates across the nation in his intensive drive for the presidential nomination of recent weeks.

Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor report that he has "improved his position" with delegates and leaders in 27 states.

This is in addition to the three states in which he already has all the delegates — New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

Convention guide '68

Third section

The survey did not entail a delegate count of Rockefeller gains. The reporters were asked whether the Governor had "gained ground," in the sense that he had "improved his image" with delegates and leaders, and whether these same leaders were "now disposed to take him seriously as a candidate."

The survey did not find that a delegate pullaway from Richard M. Nixon was in the making or imminent.

But it did show that the far-ranging Rockefeller campaign has been highly successful in terms of changing attitudes about the New York Governor.

Thus, should Mr. Nixon not get the nomination on early ballots, the delegate attitudes are now such that they would find Mr. Rockefeller much more acceptable as an alternative than would have been true several weeks ago.

States listed

The states in which Mr. Rockefeller is reported to have "gained ground" recently with GOP leaders and delegates:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Again, this is in addition to Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island—which were already Mr. Rockefeller's, in terms of delegates.

Previous headway, too

Also, there are a number of other states where the New York Governor had already made much headway with the delegates and leaders. Pennsylvania would be one of these.

But the survey was pinpointing Rockefeller gains during the past few weeks. Whatever gains he had made previously to that time was not the subject of this survey.

But the overall picture that emerged from the state-by-state assessments was of a man who has shaped a climate of increased acceptance among the Republican leaders —should the moment come when the convention assemblage finds itself looking at candidates other than Mr. Nixon.

Czechs lack Western support

By Joseph C. Harsch
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Pattern of diplomacy

In the splendid, ancient city of Prague this past week people talked about a "second Munich," and in one sense they were justified.

As always in their moments of attempted escape from neighborly oppressors they looked hopefully westward for help. And once again, there was no help from the West for the people who live in "the Bohemian lands."

The present Czech crisis has come in two parts, and one part is finished. This is not to be an international crisis. The danger of an East-West confrontation has receded.

Washington has loudly stood aside. The West Germans have transferred their scheduled troop maneuvers from near the Czech frontier to as far away from it as they can get.

By every kind of international signal the Western countries have declared their noninvolvement. Thus the Russians have been reassured that they deal only with a reform movement within the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, not with the friends in the West of the Czech and Slovak peoples.

Thus, what might have been an international crisis has been narrowed down into a crisis internal to the affairs of the Communist bloc of countries. It should not lead to any nuclear World War III. It will have a long continuing effect inside the world Communist movement.

And, of course, the Czech people themselves face the prospect of being deprived of the larger freedom which, until Moscow demurred, seemed almost within their grasp.

It is in these contexts that it could be a "second Munich." They did hope for help from the West. It has not come. But this time there was no contract to send help. At the time of Munich (1938) there was a contract. British and French, were bound by treaty to come to the aid of the Czechs. "Munich" still means the time and place where allies evaded their contractual obligations. This time, there is no contract.

This is in fact the third time that the

★ Please turn to Page 11

Kerner aftermath

'Whites do not fully understand plight of blacks,' studies charge

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"I will not use a Molotov cocktail," said an affluent Negro woman who ran an art gallery, to a federal investigator. It was after a big-city riot. "But I'm just as mad as they [the rioters] are!"

The question is whether most white Americans would recognize how significant that remark was. They would not, according to a series of studies published by the President's commission on riots—the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. And thereby hangs a tragedy.

It is because the whites do not fully understand the plight of the blacks, the report suggests, that they do not set aside their apathy or prejudice, and feel compelled to rise up and do something.

The point made by these studies can be put this way:

If the majority of white Americans had a deep grievance against society, something would be done about it—fast.

If the majority of white Americans really grasped and felt the grievance of the black community, much of their hostility would melt.

Assertions challenged

Instead, they are fed contrary information. It goes like this: "Actually, the Negroes are doing very well and making remarkably fast progress now. It is not they who riot. It is a handful of militants, mostly riffraff from outside the city. The rest of the Negro community is against them."

These assertions are not so, according to the commission studies. Yet they are spread by people and media who, consciously or otherwise, seek to play down the Negro grievance. And they are accepted by large numbers of white Americans who believe so strongly in progress under law that they cannot believe someone else could become desperate and act accordingly.

The facts are strikingly contrary to these assertions, the commission's research indi-

★ Please turn to Page 3

By Norman Mathany, staff photographer

Gov. Otto Kerner

Commission studies released

Inside today

Wallace candidacy rocks two-party boat

George C. Wallace's third-party candidacy is rocking the two-party boat in the United States.

First page, second section

St. Louis 'Muny' marks 50 years of memories

The "Muny" is 50! In half a century of presenting summer musicals, the St. Louis Municipal Opera has launched a pride of stars, won national fame, and collected an attic full of memories.

Feature: Page 13

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

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Mrs. Gandhi criticized

Soviet-Pakistan pact jars India

By Ernest Weatherall
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

The new Soviet-Pakistani arms deal is furnishing a platform for attacks on Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi's policy of friendship with the Soviets has long been criticized by many Indians. So the Soviet agreement with the country India considers its enemy has pulled the rug from under Mrs. Gandhi, say some Western diplomats here.

Efforts by dissident Indian politicians, both of the opposition and within the Congress Party, could precipitate the end of Mrs. Gandhi's hitherto charmed political life.

The deal certainly has made her vulnerable to the right-wing group within the Congress Party which has long wanted to drop her.

Mrs. Gandhi, however, possesses a remarkable capacity for survival. She remained Prime Minister even after her party lost numerous seats during the last national election, only managing to win a small majority in Parliament.

Several times the "syndicate" of kingmakers in the Congress Party reportedly looked around for a new Prime Minister. Each time they failed to agree on a new leader. So Mrs. Gandhi remained.

Stresses within

The ruling Congress Party, like India itself, is going through severe stresses and strains trying to remain unified. The party has polarized between the Right and the Left, thus causing bitter infighting between the two factions. Most but not all of these family quarrels are kept from the public.

The left wing of the Congress Party rallies around Mrs. Gandhi. She is dedicated to following the policy of her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, who wrote in his autobiography:

"Our final aim can only be a classless society with equal economic justice and opportunity for all . . . a society on a planned basis. . . . Everything that comes in the way will have to be removed, gently if possible, forcibly if necessary. . . ."

Mrs. Gandhi has surrounded herself with what is known as "the kitchen cabinet," an inner circle of close advisers. The group is said to feel that India's economic future lies with the Soviet Union, rather than with the West. They want the country's upcoming fourth development plan to be dovetailed with the Soviet five-year plan. In this way permanent economic ties between New Delhi and Moscow might evolve.

Nationalization debated

On the domestic front, the Prime Minister and her "kitchen cabinet" feel the growth of the private sector in India's mixed economy should be halted, and most of it eventually nationalized. Meanwhile, the government has gone into business and is competing with private industry in everything from operating hotels to manufacturing drugs. However, if the present record of government-operated businesses prevails, the private sector has little to fear except possible nationalization.

But there are many leftists in Mrs. Gandhi's party who say she is not moving fast enough and that the concept of socialism is not being implemented. They are pushing a 10-point program that would, the group insists, put India on the right track to socialism. But so far right-wing pressure within the Congress Party has kept the rebels in check.

Leading the right-wing faction is Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who is also the country's Finance Minister. Mr. Desai has long wanted to become Prime Minister. Mentioned often as a successor to the late Prime Minister Nehru, he was sent out into the political wilderness when Mr. Nehru felt he was too ambitious.

Mr. Desai made another bid to become Prime Minister after the passing of Mr. Nehru's successor, Lal Bahadur Shastri. But he lost his bid to Mr. Nehru's daughter.

After the last national elections when the party discussed having a new prime minister, Mr. Desai almost made it. But the party again compromised on Mrs. Gandhi, and Mr. Desai settled on being the Deputy Prime Minister and head of the important Finance Ministry.

Since then Mr. Desai and Mrs. Gandhi have differed on many issues. The most important clash was her plan to nationalize India's banks. Mr. Desai led the right-wing members against nationalization, the result being that Mrs. Gandhi's forces will have to settle for the milder "social control" of banks.

Many of the right-wing Congress members have become disillusioned with socialism in India, but for political survival they dare not mention it publicly. Several right-wing opposition parties, such as the Jan Sangh and the Swantantra, who support private enterprise, have made overtures to the right-wing members of the Congress Party to join them. If this should occur, which seems doubtful at the moment, the Congress majority in Parliament would be lost.

Mr. Desai still supports socialism, at least publicly, but says that before the country goes recklessly ahead to build more steel mills and other industrial complexes India should wait until the present ones are on a paying basis. He feels the government should make every effort to get out of the present economic recession before embarking on any more projects.

All these differences on domestic and foreign policies will be aired during the discussion in Parliament on Soviet arms to Pakistan. Since Mrs. Gandhi has staked her prestige in part on her foreign policy of close ties with Moscow, Western observers are wondering whether she can weather the storm generated not only by opposition leaders in Parliament but by political rivals in her own party.

By Ernest Weatherall; Keystone

Congress leaders

India's ruling Congress Party embraces a wide spectrum of political views. Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, right, has based many of her policies on close ties with the Soviet Union and on nationalization of industry. Her deputy, Morarji Desai, left, speaks for members of the party further to the right.

★Soviet blunders seen in Prague

Continued from Page 1

nist leaders precisely because these leaders stood up to the Russians.

The coherent campaign of Soviet pressure, then, began at the Dresden meeting March 24. It was then that the Soviet Union reportedly first pressed a request to station Soviet troops on Czechoslovak territory. The request was turned down.

By May the Russians had begun to lay the ideological groundwork for what could become intervention. They complained privately to the Czechs about the alleged smuggling of Western—and especially West German—spies and arms into Czechoslovakia. What one source here terms the "diapason" of charges began. Attacks on Czech writers escalated eventually into attacks on party and government leaders.

The total propaganda build-up by the Russians was undoubtedly accelerated by the May 29 Central Committee decision to advance the date of the Communist Party Congress from 1969 to September, 1968. The old Novotny conservatives had sought to keep their tenure as long as possible, to talk away and footdrag on the reforms in the meantime and to count on closed-door politics and public lethargy to shield their positions against the influx of the take-over progressives.

The progressives, who felt hamstrung by the strength of the Novotny holdovers in the incumbent Central Committee, wanted to hold a new party congress, which would elect a new Central Committee, as soon as possible.

Maneuvers pressed

Even following this decision the situation was still for from finally decided as between the progressives an dthe conservatives. At this stage, however—so the reasoning here runs—the Russians saw that they would have to act before the party congress if they were to halt the increasingly free play of ideas in Czechoslovakia and help restore to power leaders more sympathetic to their style or to reestablish a closed, tightly controlled party and nation.

This time the Soviet pressure was military—Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Czechoslovakia held against the express wish of the Czechs, and a marked reluctance by the Soviets to withdraw their troops on conclusion of the maneuvers June 30.

The Russians were probably correct in their evaluation of the urgency of the situation from their point of view. But they overestimated the strength of the conservatives. They thought that with the persuader of Soviet pressure behind them the conservatives could indeed make a comeback.

Mixing in the internal politics of another country is a tricky undertaking, however. In the first few months of this year the eagerness of the Soviet Embassy staff to travel around the country speaking on behalf of the discredited old guard had already begun to stir up anti-Russian feeling in a land traditionally friendly to the Russians. And the Soviet show of force backfired even more.

The conservatives, of course, could not very well brandish the presence of the Soviet troops openly. The success of Moscow's tactics depended, therefore, on the progressives compromising under the tacit threat.

And indeed there was no rational basis for concluding that the progressives would not compromise. Their course had proved popular in Czechoslovakia, but they hadn't by any means come to power as committed programatic liberals. They were simply, for diverse reasons, a temporarily united anti-Novotny coalition. And their majority on the Presidium and the Central Committee was tenuous.

Citizenry enlisted

There was even less reason, of course, to expect a stiffening of resolve among the many wait-and-see neutrals.

But the progressives did the unexpected. They said no to the Russians. And they began—discreetly—to carry their case to their old ally of March—the Czech man in the street. With this leadership and a rising tide of public feeling, then, the threat to Czech sovereignty implicit in the lingering presence of Soviet troops on Czechoslovak soil and the memory of Munich proved to be too much even for the neutrals.

Thus, by applying too much pressure too fast, the Russians virtually forced the fence sitters to side with the progressives.

The error of this step—from the Soviet point of view—can be seen by the affair of the "2,000 words" just the week before the Russians overstayed their welcome. In a move that showed coordinated advance planning the conservatives got the Presidium—with the two leading progressives absent—to condemn this controversial call by intellectuals for a revitalization of the idled democratization process in Czechoslovakia. They then got most of the district party conferences meeting that weekend to join in the condemnation.

Neutrals alienated

One Czech conservative termed the "2,000 words" counterrevolutionary and the Soviet press repeated this word that had spelled intervention of Soviet troops in Budapest in 1956.

The important point is that in this attack on the 2,000 words, the conservatives had rallied the neutrals to their side only to have the Russians alienate them the following week by their heavy-handed tactics.

After that the threat of force developed its own momentum. Instead of easing up—which still might have won the neutrals back to the conservative side and a measure of prudence—Moscow pursued a collision course. On the weekend of July 6-7, when the regional party conferences were meeting to elect delegates to September's party congress, Moscow summed Prague to a multilateral conference that was clearly intended to lay down the law to Czechoslovakia on domestic affairs.

Again Prague refused to accede. Again Moscow responded by stepping up the pressure. Again the effect, if any, in the regional conferences, was the opposite of what Moscow wanted. The party congress delegates selected gave a decided majority to the progressives.

Finally, in the Warsaw meeting last week the Soviet Union and its four allies demanded nothing less than the complete abandonment of Czechoslovakia's whole popular democratization process. This put both the Czech leaders' political survival and the country's humanitarian survival on the block.

With everything at stake anyway, the Czechs could lose nothing more by resisting the Soviet Union. By now—and especially after Mr. Dubcek's nationwide television address of last Thursday — public feeling was such that any leader who compromised with the Russians would have been considered a Quisling.

Publicity secured

But still the Russians tried to play internal politics. They addressed the Warsaw demands to the Central Committee—still the old one. Their hope clearly was that the larger body would prove conservative enough—and scared enough—to overrule the 11-man Presidium.

But the Presidium skirted this danger by insuring enough publicity from the meeting to expose any nay sayer to public condemnation. The Central Committee therefore endorsed the Presidium stand.

This left the Soviet Union to play its final political card—the upcoming joint meeting of the Czechoslovak Presidium and the Soviet Politburo, were the discussion is sure to be blunt and where the Russians hope to intimidate someone into shifting the sensitive six-five balance away from the progressives.

The questions that cannot yet be answered are:

How close did the conservatives come to staging a coup?

And how close did the Russians come to armed intervention?

Certainly by early July, progressives here seriously feared a coup attempt. For Moscow's part, while reason and the Soviet Union's larger international interests might argue against an overt occupation of Czechoslovakia, the saber-rattling over this country sounded real enough. And international politics and war are not always determined on the basis of clear logic. Nor can anyone here begin to guess what hawk-dove debates may have gone on in Moscow.

Dispute clouds Asian unity dream

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

The agenda doesn't say so, but the nations of Asia will soon be sitting down to talk about a dream.

It's a fragile dream, or Asian unity. The question they must answer is whether it is any nearer translation into reality.

The occasion is the third ministerial meeting of the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC.) This is a string of 10 disparate, non-Communist countries in Asia, groping for some kinds of communal identity.

But as if their basic problems were not enough, they meet under the shadow of a new squabble between two of their members, Malaysia and the Philippines.

The dispute probably cannot be patched up at the ASPAC meeting which begins in Canberra July 30. But the other members hope to exert what diplomatic sources describe as a "moderating influence" on Malaysia and the Philippines.

Reaction possible

If they fail, the dispute could blow apart another conference committed to Asian unity which is due to follow the one in Australia. This is a ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), beginning in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta on Aug. 4.

Unlike ASPAC, ASEAN is a smaller grouping, of five countries, It includes Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore. The other two countries are the Philippines and Malaysia, currently at verbal war with each other over the disputed Malaysian territory of Sabah.

Until recently, the dispute seemed relatively inconsequential. Few believed that the Philippines was pressing its claim to Sabah in anything but a nominal way. Filipino President Marcos inherited the claim from his predecessor, President Macapagal. Until recently he considered it a rather irritating political embarrassment.

Political issue

But it has been exploited by the Filipino press and political opposition as a national cause. Now, facing reelection next year, President Marcos finds it a political issue he cannot drop.

Cooler heads in both Malaysia and the Philippines are working to avoid the threatened diplomatic break between the two countries.

But the bitter confrontation between Malaysia and Indonesia, when President Sukarno ruled the latter country, grew from just such a territorial dispute. A similar confrontation between Malaysia and the Philippines is not impossible, pointless though it might seem.

For ASEAN, such a confrontation would be fatal. Malaysia's Premier Tunku Abdul Rahman is quoted as saying he fears ASEAN is "going on the rocks and will be in ruin before long."

The Malaysia-Philippines dispute could hardly be worse timed. It comes when neither ASEAN nor ASPAC are firmly grounded, but are still groping for a definition of the unity to which they aspire.

A few ASPAC members, for instance, are attracted by the idea of trying to give the organization a military character. Disillusioned by the toothless performance of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) they want to build something in its stead.

South Korea is believed to be interested in this security aspect of ASPAC. So is Formosa.

In Thailand, Deputy Premier Praphas Charusathien argues for such a new military alliance, but the Thai leadership is clearly divided. Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman knocks down such a possibiilty whenever it is raised.

Mr. Thanat undoubtedly is aware of the widespread reluctance of other ASPAC members to give the organization a miiltary dimension.

Of these dissenters the most obvious is Japan. With its antimilitary constitution, Japan is implacably opposed to any entangling military alliance such as proposed under ASPAC auspices.

If ASPAC developed into a regional military alliance, Japan probably would withdraw from membership. Loss of Japan would hinder the organization's effectiveness, and possibly torpedo it altogether.

Even Malaysia, generally considered a sturdy anti-Communist country, recently has announced it would oppose any move to remold ASPAC as a military alliance.

The ASPAC members are: Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Formosa, South Korea, South Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, and Laos as a participating observer.

Military issue avoided

Thus the tendency is to avoid any military discussion and concentrate on economic, cultural, and social cooperation. But even in these spheres. It is still early in the game for both ASPAC and ASEAN.

Without careful footwork by the various participants, the smaller ASEAN organization's hopes of becoming an effective regional organization could be dashed by the Malaysia-Philippines dispute. Malaysia's Finance Minister already has predicted gloomily that the quarrel has shipwrecked the prospects of an ASEAN common market.

If such countries as these cannot work together the prospects are bleak for cooperation between such disparate countries as, say, Japan, Australia, and South Vietnam, in the wider ASPAC grouping.

Thus the two ministerial conferences ahead are a specific test of the participants' determination to make Asian unity a reality.

Aberfan slag to be removed

London

Prime Minister Harold Wilson has accepted the pleas of the bereaved mothers of Aberfan and ordered the complete removal of slag heaps towering above the small Welsh village.

The parents had kept up a ceaseless battle for the coal-waste heaps to be leveled ever since the 1966 disaster that killed 113 children in a land slip.

Mr. Wilson's government said it will directly contribute £250,000 ($600,000) toward removing the heaps—a job estimated to cost a total of £1 million ($2.4 million). The government did not say where the rest of the money will come from.

RETAIL ADVERTISING INDEX

AMUSEMENTS—Page 4
DIST. OF COLUMBIA—Pages 2, 3
MAINE—Page 5
RHODE ISLAND—Page 5
VIRGINIA—Page 5
CANADA—Page 5

See also State and City Directory, Page 12

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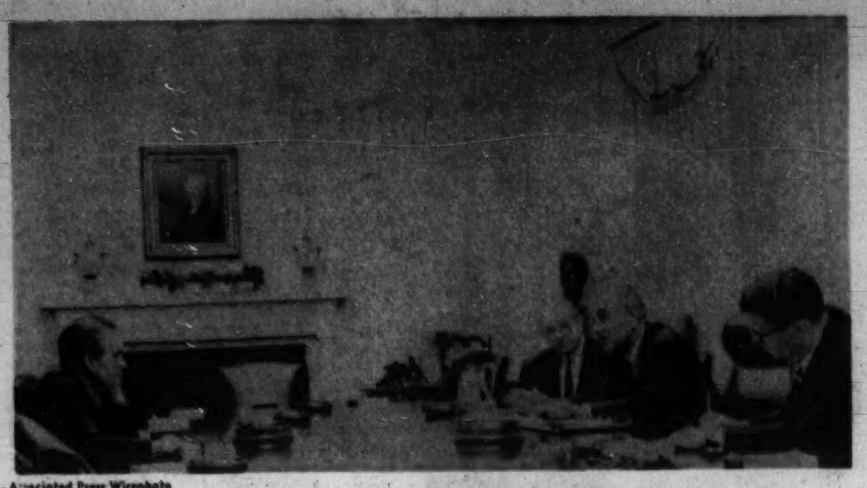

Associated Press Wirephoto

White House briefing

President Johnson briefs presidential candidate George C. Wallace on foreign-policy matters. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Tom Johnson, assistant press secretary, also were present for the discussion. Mr. Johnson has offered to meet all candidates. He recently extended high-level information to Richard M. Nixon.

★Studies of riots cite lack of understanding

Continued from Page 1

cates. Instead of 1 or 2 percent of the black community taking part in the riots, figures from different cities range from 4 to 35 percent and averaged 18 percent. A third of the black community supported the riots. "Most" of the remainder were unwilling to condemn them.

A typical conclusion from one of the three interlocking studies:

"The sudden outbreak of mass violence in the inner cities probably astonished the black population almost as much as it did the white. But their reaction to it has been very different. As we have seen [earlier in the study], few white people regard such behavior as justifiable, many regard the riots as primarily looting expeditions rather than protests, and most believe the riots have hurt the cause of Negro rights.

"Most Negroes see the riots as mainly a protest, partly or wholly justified, and they are more likely to think them helpful to the Negro cause than hurtful. This is not to say that all Negroes support the most radical group. . . .

"The use of violence as a form of protest has special meaning for Negroes at this point in [their] history. . . ."

This study was based on expert personal interviews with a cross section of more than 5,000 Negroes and whites in 15 American cities.

Another of the studies put its conclusion this way:

Review assessed

"Our review of a number of surveys and polls taken recently in black communities throughout the country indicates Negroes do not feel clearly one way or another about the rioting but are ambivalent. While most of them disapprove of the violence, they nevertheless feel the riots have beneficial consequences by increasing white society's concern to improve the Negro's condition."

This second study also refuted the opinion of most whites that the rioters were not representatives of the black community. It found that the rioters were "not directed by the teen-agers. More than two-thirds of those arrested in nine cities for which we have comparable data were adults."

They were not largely unemployed; the "overwhelming majority" had jobs whose level of skill was about the same as that of the black community. And the proportion of rioters who had criminal records was also no different from that of the community as a whole.

The second study said that "the riffraff theory" had been "so widely adopted" by whites to explain the riots because Americans are convinced that there is no legitimate grounds for violent protest, no matter how grave the grievances. It pictured whites as sufficiently misinformed, and sufficiently remote from the actual feelings of the Negroes, so that they would push the facts which they understood into the back of their minds, and accept a distorted version which would cause many of them to "leave it to the police."

Conclusions noted

The commission takes no formal responsibility for approving the conclusions of these reports. They are issued as the work of three groups of experts engaged by the commission. Nevertheless the commission's original report went so far as to say of the ghettos, and by inference of the Negro problem, that "white institutions created it, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it."

The latest group of studies reinforces the effort of the commission to bring American whites face to face with the actuality of the Negro problem, and to change the white attitudes that have stood in the way of effective national action.

Attitudes considered

The three reports were made "independently of the commission" by professors and other qualified academic specialists at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, the Department of Social Relations at Johns Hopkins University, and at Columbia University.

The third report dealt with the attitudes of the men and women who make up the police force, educators, social workers, merchants, political-party workers, and employers whose jobs bring them in direct contact with ghetto residents. It concluded that these attitudes are one more cause of the maladjustment between the black and white communities, and one more source of the misinformation which stands between the whites and a strong desire to tackle the problem. Only the political-precinct workers among these groups, themselves mostly Negroes, seemed to grasp the tensions and problems of the ghettos accurately.

The third report concluded:

"Our findings strongly suggest that the delivery system of the central institutions of our local communities serve the ghetto poorly and are insensitive to the objectively discriminated-against position of urban Negroes. If these are the faces that American institutions present to the ghetto, then the alienation of the ghetto from the main community is scarcely to be wondered at."

Capital-span feud faces Congress

By Lyn Shepard
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Congress is on the verge of overriding a federal court to hasten construction of a hotly disputed segment of the District of Columbia freeway system.

If it does so, the move may have a profound impact on urban superhighway building across the nation.

"What happens here in Washington," one knowledgeable highway lobbyist predicts, "will shape the future for 20 other metropolitan areas."

The action of Senate and House public works conferees, approved quickly by the House and now awaiting only Senate adoption, orders district highway officials to build the controversial Three Sisters Bridge.

This structure, which would span the Potomac River from Washington to Arlington County, Va., has been opposed for years by conservationists, freeway critics, and residents of historic Georgetown.

The United States Court of Appeals backed up these protesters in February when it ruled the district highway officials acted illegally in planning four freeway projects (including the bridge) without public hearings.

Rep. William L. Dawson (D) of Illinois, second ranking member of the House District of Columbia Committee, has since renewed an old charge that the district had been "shocking and arrogant in its disregard of the public interest."

Links called necessary

But most House members — especially the suburban Virginia and Maryland congressmen — insist with Sen. William B. Spong Jr. (D) of Virginia that the bridge and freeway links are a must.

The freshman Virginia Senator supports the position of his states' highways officials that without the Three Sisters Bridge the new Dulles International Airport will remain almost idle. In the meantime Washington National Airport will become ever more congested.

Even so, Secretary of Transportation Alan S. Boyd sided with freeway opponents last December to block the bridge as now designed.

Mr. Boyd called it "a substantial encroachment upon parklands, recreational areas, and historic sites on both the Virgina and district shoreline of the Potomac."

At the time, Rep. John C. Kluczynski (D) of Illinois, chairman of the House subcommittee on roads, filed a bill ordering the district to commence work on all freeway projects.

During hearings the House members disclaimed any intention of legislating engineering decisions, although the Senate-House compromise version of Mr. Kluczynski's "veto-proof" amendment appears to do exactly that.

Maryland Highway Commissioner Jerome B. Wolff, though a devoted freeway advocate, warned the Kluczynski panel against this approach last December.

Approach questioned

"I know it must be a real task for the man who is operating the Department of Transportation, and my heart goes out to him," Mr. Wolff said.

"You know, as well as I, that he is caught on a number of tenterhooks. He knows that he does not have the answer. And he knows that he has got to consult with us (the state officials).

Mr. Wolff said he regarded the freeway dispute as a matter for the Executive Branch, not Congress, to resolve.

"I would be appalled," he declared, "if I would learn today that this were an irrevocable decision."

At this point, Rep. James C. Cleveland (R) of New Hampshire sought to assure the Maryland official that "this committee is not trying to place roads and place bridges."

"Please do not do that," Mr. Wolff replied, "I think that would be a terrible thing to do."

"We have no intention of doing that," Mr. Cleveland said.

But when the federal-aid highway bill of 1968 was written in the House, the Kluczynski subcommittee tacked on its chairman's measure as an amendment. It passed the House intact.

The Senate, which hadn't held hearings on district freeways before passing its differing version, has misgivings about the modified House proviso.

"We should not enter this field," Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R) of Kentucky contends, "for the location and planning of highways is not within the competence of the committee or the Congress."

Legislation protested

But Senator Cooper, the ranking GOP conferee, is reported to have been outflanked in the closed-door sessions by Sen. Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia, chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee.

Senate sources say Senator Randolph suggested a compromise with the House, directing the district to proceed only with its "noncontroversial" projects. But he included the Three Sisters Bridge among them.

This strategem removed another emotional issue—the north-central freeway into suburban Maryland—from the Kluczynski package.

Though it runs parallel to the railroad tracks for several miles, freeway fighters say this route would seriously disrupt Brookland, a racially mixed home-owning community in northeast Washington.

A loose coalition of antifreeway groups, the emergency committee on the transportation crisis, charges that the district highway planner chose this route because Brookland lacked the political "clout" to stop it.

The committee's chairman, Reginald H. Booker, says he believes the public-works panels dropped the north-central freeway from the bill "because they didn't wish to heighten racial tension."

But Mr. Booker, a young black militant, expects his group to support the protest of the white Georgetown residents against the bridge. He looks upon the Three Sisters link as a "foot-in-the-door" proposal.

'Compromise' assailed

For their part the Georgetown spokesmen have reacted in outrage to the conference "compromise."

"It's utterly fantastic that Congress is purporting to take on the role of the highway engineer," one leader exclaimed. He mentioned the detailed routing and design comments made in the conferees' report.

The source appeared stung by what he called "the doubletalk" of Mr. Kluczynski. The Chicago congressman had originally explained his bill as only a means of "smoking out" freeway information from highway planners.

A further target of citizen complaints is Rep. William H. Natcher (D) of Kentucky, chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee on the District of Columbia.

As in past years, Mr. Natcher and his panel recently froze funding for the Washington area's proposed rapid-transit program in retaliation to those blocking freeway construction. The antifreeway forces have screamed "blackmail" but without much success so far.

These persons recall that when District of Columbia Democrats (the overwhelming majority of voters here) cast primary ballots this spring, they were asked whether they wished to have a referendum on any future freeways.

On this issue, more than 93,500 "yes" votes were counted against less than 5,000 "no's." Freeway critics interpret this as a landslide mandate to reform the current roads program or halt it entirely.

Ray trial plans

Getting into Tennessee courtroom difficult—even for reporters

By the Associated Press

Memphis, Tenn.

Authorities say James Earl Ray will probably not have to wear a bulletproof vest when he stands trial in the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

"We do not anticipate any extra type of paraphernalia in the courtroom," Sheriff William N. Morris Jr. says. "Our security will be of a perimeter type."

Mr. Morris, meeting with newsmen for the first full-fledged session since Ray was returned July 19 from England, indicated that getting into the courtroom when Ray is on trial will be most difficult.

Reporters covering the trial will be given special identification cards bearing their photographs and fingerprints. But they and other spectators will have to be searched and be video taped before being admitted.

Cost of special security

Mr. Morris said Shelby County already has spent about $6,600 to provide special security for Ray and another $50,000 worth of security work is going on at the jail—not directly connected with Ray's safety.

Costs directly attributable to keeping Ray safe range from $3,000 for a closed-circuit television surveillance system to $35 for a locked, stainless steel box in which his food is delivered to his cell.

The picture Mr. Morris painted of Ray, probably the most closely protected prisoner in Tennessee history, was of a man who is eating and sleeping well and getting his exercise.

"He does pushups and walks," Mr. Morris said. "He reads, plays gin rummy with his guards. He talks with his guards, but he doesn't discuss the case with anyone but his attorney.

'In a good mood'

And Ray's attorney, Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala., agreed his client is fine. After spending two hours and 45 minutes with Ray Friday, Mr. Hanes said he was "in a good mood" and was "very optimistic. He had very little to complain about."

Mr. Morris said Ray had been examined by a physician "and the report would indicate he is in good condition." He said Ray eats the same jail food as the other prisoners "and on almost any given occasion he cleans his tray."

Only Mr. Hanes and Mr. Hanes' son, Arthur Jr., have visited Ray in his cell, Mr. Morris said. He said Ray and his attorneys would draw up a proposed list of visitors which the sheriff's department then would approve. Any visits will be in the cellblock where Ray is kept since Ray is not expected to leave there until his trial.

Medal honors Kennedys

By the Associated Press

Paris

A gold souvenir medal in memory of John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy has been issued in France.

One has profiles of the brothers, with dates forming the outer ring. The other side has a variation of the great seal of the United States.

The medal is being struck by the French mint at the request of a private company, which will handle sales.

Draft call lowers sights

By Reuters

Washington

The Defense Department has announced it would call up 12,200 men in September, the lowest draft call since April, 1967.

This will raise the total called up so far this year to 251,800 men.

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ARTS
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Canada's museum in a pump house

. . . is Rothmans Art Gallery on Romeo Street in Stratford, Ont., seen here behind the summer exhibition in its sculpture park. The gallery recently marked its first year in one of Stratford's oldest buildings, formerly a part of the city's waterworks.

Sculpture in the water

. . . can be seen as part of the Rothmans Art Gallery outdoor display in Stratford, Ont. Low floating sculptures are hollow and illuminated from the inside. They are in the reservoir next to the former pumping station that houses the gallery.

'The Art Gallery in the Factory'

. . . is the title of the current exhibition (through August) at Rothmans Art Gallery. On display—to the accompaniment of an electronic sound track—are contemporary paintings from various countries that have been hung for the benefit of employees in factories in the Netherlands. The factories appear in photographic panels and slide shows. Later the exhibition will tour Canada through the extension services of the National Gallery of Canada.

'Three Musketeers' and 'Seagull' at Stratford

By John Allen

Stratford, Ont.

Curtain time at the Festival Theater here is traditionally announced by a flourish of trumpets. In the new production of "The Three Musketeers"—which opened last week—the flourishes don't end there: The entire evening is a flourish of costumes, décor, and swordplay—the latter a flourish of flourishes, as it were.

Peter Raby's adaptation of Dumas's elegant period pot-boiler has concentrated on surfaces of action rather than on depths of character or motivation and the result is stunning theater, if not great drama.

Perhaps director John Hirsh and designer Desmond Heeley deserve the ultimate credit for "adapting" Dumas. Translating his prose into visual razzle-dazzle has really been their task—and they have done so brilliantly.

A sense of style and the optics of theatrical production have long been hallmarks of Stratford's particular flavor—and "The Three Musketeers" is a vehicle par excellence for such a tour-de-force.

From swash to buckle

Skipping as the plot line does from swash to buckle and back to swash leaves precious little time for characterization. Nonetheless, Douglas Rain's D'Artagnan provides a dramatically valid pivot and foil for the surrounding swirl of court intrigue and 17th-century French society. His Gascon simplicity and strength blend L'il Abner with Sir Launcelot as he becomes involved in the machinations of Cardinal Richelieu (played by Leo Ciceri), the grim self-seeking of Milady de Winter (Martha Henry), and the companionship and foolishness of his fellow musketeers—Athos, Porthos, and Aramis (Powys Thomas, James Blendick, and Christopher Newton).

Sword fights abound and the air in the theater is occasionally acrid with the odor of musket fire. Cups, bottles, barrels, and tables fly through the tumult—along with actors and the tops of candles and well-cropped shrubbery.

Constant hubbub, glamour, baroque foppery, and legendary derring-do provide a blur of high colors and superb staging. The result matches contemporary tastes for the flamboyant with well-aged materials of known appeal.

It is theater-of-the-absurdly-romantic, meant for and providing a smashing good time, and it is a measure of the production's success that sitting in the front rows around the thrust stage at least *looks* dangerous.

The stage itself is among the conventions teased at in this production. D'Artagnan's servant observes his master lowering himself through the floor of the balcony onto the stage. "Where are you going?" he asks. D'Artagnan's reply was obvious and yet a surprise: "Through the trap door!"

That more or less sums up the whole play. Where is it headed? Through trap doors, exists, up stairs and down—anywhere the players can reach and the lights follow. Drama, no; theater, Yes.

Chekhov's 'Seagull'

Chekhov's "The Seagull" — which also opened last week — is as conscientiously static as "The Three Musketeers" is hyperactive. Such action as it has—Nina's affair with Trigorin, Konstantin's early suicide attempt and his later self-destruction—takes place off-stage or between acts. Even the play-within-a-play in the first act is a monologue delivered without much ado. The frame provided by the Avon Theater's proscenium heightened the sense of calm and distance which so separates Chekhov's drama from Raby's adaptation of Dumas.

Chekhov's seemingly quiet tale of frustrated passions and hopeless loves nonetheless contains a strain of submerged violence. The destruction of others by the slow trickle of indifference and the steady grating of little irritations is no less a denial of life than the sudden burst of gunfire or thrust of steel.

The core of the play is the slow disintegration of Konstantin's hopes and ambitions as a writer—by his mother's infatuation with herself and her career as an actress, by the emotional and literary rivalry of the successful yet flaccid Trigorin, by the fickleness of Nina and her wide-eyed misconceptions concerning romance and fame. The Chekhovian wheel grinds slowly, however, and it expresses its substance in nuances, veiled with haze like that which covers the lake in the background.

Characterizations are subtle, relationships tenuous, dialogue and encounters often obtuse—which may account for the uncomfortable jarring and obviousness produced by the occasional outbursts on the subject of the theater. It is in these tirades that Chekhov sounds young and angry, not quite in control of his materials. The aura of realism, which depends on our involvement in the illusions of the stage, is threatened by those references which forcibly call our attention back to the stage.

While such references in "The Seagull" do not shatter the illusion entirely they nonetheless send tremors through its dramatic structure, at least for this viewer.

Perhaps it is the slightness of the action that makes one supersensible to the speeches and pauses, causing one's demands on the credibility of the dialogue and delivery to soar.

With the exception of the attractive sets by Brian Jackson — looming massively over the proceedings—there is little to capture the eye. The ear and the mind go into high gear.

One listened for subtleties and distinctions that were not always present in the performances directed by Jean Gascon. One waited for dimensions not achieved. The greatest warmth and depth resided in the minor portrayals: Marilyn Lightstone's superbly longsuffering Masha, Joel Kenyon's floundering Medviedenko, Mervin Blake's aging and ailing Sorin.

Romantic fantasies

Among the major players William Hutt's dapper yet dissatisfied Trigorin was most effective, especially in the scenes with Louise Marleau as Nina. The poignant discrepancies between the weaknesses of his nature and her romantic fantasies about him were clear and touching.

But Neil Dainard's Konstantin seemed slightly overplayed—a young man too guilty of the histrionics he finds disgusting in his mother to justify his noisy rejection of them. While this is of course psychologically valid it is dramatically weak: His discomfiture at the beginning of the play was perhaps too great to build upon, thus depriving his later suicidal depression of its force.

Denise Pelletier's Arkadina was self-indulgent and vain with a correct insensitivity to her son's sufferings—to everything, in fact, except her own whims and illusions. Yet she was more unforgivably selfish than forgivably human, thus drawing off further power from the play's ultimate effectiveness.

If the two-dimensionality of the mother and son are a fault of Chekhov's delineation of them, it is perhaps incumbent on a director to tame down rather than emphasize those characteristics. The humor and poignancy on which the success of such low-intensity drama as "The Seagull" depends is otherwise jeopardized. In spite of Mr. Gascon's brilliantly focused staging, he leaves too much unfocused in these two characters. What should be clear is hazy and what should be subtle is sometimes hard-edged.

There is relevance, surely, in this classic. The tragic waste inherent in the crushing of youthful struggles and dreams by a harsh reality and an older establishment is a major theme in contemporary life and a continuing concern for the thoughtful of all ages.

But this present production emphasizes the gap rather than the tragedy of its consequences — a tragedy which depends on links and intersecting spheres. Konstantin has Youth written too obviously across him —and under her make-up and modish dress, Arkadina is too patently suffering from Age.

Brandeis Interact

Brandeis University's Spingold Theater is holding an international film festival July 31 until Aug. 25. Brandeis Interact is featuring groups from Canada, France, and Columbia, along with a new play to be produced by the American group Café La Mama. Further information can be obtained by writing the Spingold Theater, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass. 02154.

New Truffaut film

A new film directed by François Truffaut will open in Los Angeles on Aug. 7. "The Bride Wore Black" has been adapted from the novel by William Irish and will star Jeanne Moreau.

'Putting out its tongue . . .'

By Harold Hobson

London

The Institute of Contemporary Arts is one of the paradoxes with which in Britain we are very familiar. It is directed by the forward-looking, progressive, anti-establishment young Oxford graduate, Michael Kustow, who was till recently a powerful force in the Royal Shakespeare Company.

Mr. Kustow in his time has organized debates on Vietnam in which the sympathy was, of course, entirely with the Viet Cong. He has thrown the institute open to the rebellious students of the Hornsey College of Art, who have risen against their professors and reduced them to impotence. In the latest bulletin of the ICA there is an article (very vigorously and excitingly written) which seems to record with glee that certain institutions of higher instruction have been forced to close down.

All this is, in its way, admirable. It stirs things up. Until fairly recently the ICA had only a couple of small rooms in the West End, and caused nobody's pulses to race. The curious thing is that instead of moving physically nearer to the great heart of the people and their progressive causes, the ICA has actually taken premises in Nash House, in the Mall, at the prodigious rental of £25,000 a year. Or at least that is what an official of the ICA informs me the rent is.

This enormous sum swallows at one gulp the entire annual grant made to the ICA by the Arts Council. In these patrician surroundings, submerged with aristocratic irrelevance, with Buckingham Palace being not much more than a handshake away, and the Athenaeum and the United Service Club just round the corner, the ICA boldly puts out its tongue at the establishment.

Godard's 'Weekend'

It has called in Jean-Luc Godard to assist it in this praiseworthy activity. In its cinema, a really excellent and comfortable hall, it is showing Godard's sensational "Weekend" uncut. This is so violent a film that it is doubtful whether the film censor will not demand cuts if it is shown to the general public. It represents the roads of France as littered with corpses, swimming in blood, as the result of motoring accidents — with smashed cars, most of them ablaze, thick by the roadside.

All this, of course, is exaggeration. As anyone who has driven on them knows, the roads of France are dangerous, but they are not as dangerous as that. Godard is well aware of this. But he considers that though exaggerating, he is only exaggerating a truth. Capitalism and the bourgeoisie have so enamoured themselves of material possessions and luxury that they are reckless of human life.

The hero and heroine (Jean Yanne and Mireille Darc) are thoroughly vicious. They plot the murder of their relatives for their money whilst taking their carnage-strewn journey. At the least excuse they display the most frightful bad temper and violence. In the end they fall in with a group of cannibalistic hippies in the Forest of Fontainebleau, and the film ends with the heroine contentedly eating a stew made out of her husband and some English tourists. This, says Godard, is bourgeois society; and the ICA smiles approvingly.

Counterpoint

There is a counterpoint to all this horror. It consists of a long slow movement in which a workman plays Mozart on a Bechstein piano in his factory. The sun shines, the white walls of village houses shine and gleam, peasants stand in the streets transfixed in beauty, and the splendid peaceful music flows on and on. Only the bourgeois yawn.

This beautiful and soothing episode is as impossible and unrealistic as the rest of the film. Like the blood and the broken bodies it is ludicrous. But we do not laugh. The deliberate absurdities and extravagances are the product of unshakable conviction. After years in which films were made and plays were written in which nothing happened from beginning to end, violence and melodrama are returning to both theater and cinema. We see them not only in the films of Godard, but in the plays of Iris Murdoch and of Edward Bond. They differ from the old violence and the old melodrama in that they express a point of view held at times with almost savage seriousness.

Alberto Ginastera: 'Music must be expressive'

By Craig Stinson

Hanover, N.H.

Alberto Ginastera's musical personality is an atypical one in our day. The man who is almost universally recognized as South America's most distinguished composer since Villa-Lobos, and perhaps simply South America's most distinguished composer, conforms in some ways to common northern stereotypes about artists south of the border. But by doing so, he differs distinctly from a majority of his European colleagues.

As a composer, Ginastera carries his emotions close to the surface. His music is colorful, often flamboyant, and appealing in a most uncerebral way. Although its vocabulary is modern (derived by serial procedures) its syntax is almost invariably familiar.

"Music," he says, "must be expressive. All of the great composers have been expressionists in this sense: Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Mahler, . . ." The list trailed off somewhere in the vicinity of early Schoenberg and Berg.

The 52-year-old Argentinian spoke in an interview at the Hopkins Center on the campus of Dartmouth, where for two weeks in July he was honored as composer-in-residence. His duties there included lecturing, working directly with students, and assisting in the performance of several of his works, including the world premiere of his new Cello Concerto, a piece commissioned by the Hopkins Center.

Continuing in the same vein, Ginastera asserted that "most modern composers have become frozen and sterile, especially the followers of Webern." As for electronic music, "Nothing of any significance has been done yet. However, if Dallapiccola wrote an electronic piece, or if I . . ."

But for the moment there are no such plans. His present commissions include a second piano concerto, to be heard next March, and a new opera.

Because of his unique blending of the relatively modern with the relatively traditional, a number of critics—especially the more dedicated opponents of the avant-garde—have seen in Ginastera a kind of musical Warren G. Harding, who would point the way to artistic normalcy. The avant-garde, on the other hand, have tended to regard him as a dangerous nonentity.

Individualism

Ginastera himself would be inclined to support the former point of view, but he is no campaigner and would not be party to a Brahms-and-Wagner dispute. One of his most appealing personal qualities is a profound individualism; he believes deeply in the rightness and power to prevail of his musical approach, and requires no other form of polemic.

This same individualism has caused him trouble at times. During the early 1950's, he was relieved of an important academic position in Buenos Aires for his refusal to agree with Peronist philosophy and politics.

In one other important way, Ginastera's philosophy about composing differs from the 20th-century mainstream. In a time when composers have deemphasized the distinction between "artist" and "artisan," Ginastera espouses a position more typical of the 19th century.

"The act of creation," he says, "is possible only in a state of grace. No amount of craft is sufficient in itself. Nor can one be a saint in the morning and a devil in the evening." One was reminded of Mozart's remark to the lady who wanted to know if it was difficult to write a symphony: "Madame, it is either easy or impossible."

Train study extended

By the Associated Press

Washington

President Johnson has signed a bill to extend for two years a program to continue research on high-speed ground-transportation systems.

It authorizes $37.4 million over the two-year period ending June 30, 1970. Congress started the program in 1965 with a monetary ceiling of $90 million but has appropriated only $52 million during that time.

The program is beamed toward research, development, and demonstration projects in an effort to help relieve traffic volumes which have increased at a greater rate than predicted.

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California barometer

McCarthy, Wallace gain in late polls

By John Dillin
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy and former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace are the rising stars in the latest polls.

The Senator, who shows up highest of all contenders in the national polls, also proved strong in the respected California Poll conducted by Mervin Field. A majority of Californians in both parties prefer Mr. McCarthy over Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, the poll found.

In trial heats against Republicans, the Senator topped Richard M. Nixon 48 percent to 38 and bested California Gov. Ronald Reagan 61-22. Tightest race was against New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, whom he edged 43-41.

Wallace gains outside South

Governor Wallace, working hard on the stump, has moved for the first time above 10 percent in the ratings outside the South. Depending on his opposition, he draws from 10 to 20 percent in trial races. Inside the South, he pulls about 35 percent, a Harris survey found.

The Atlanta Constitution, in a special poll, found that if an election were held today, Mr. Wallace would be the strongest vote getter among Georgians. He wins a plurality of the vote against any combination of Republicans and Democrats. And if Mr. Nixon failed to win the GOP nomination, Mr. Wallace's plurality would rise to a majority, the poll indicated.

How's Congress doing?

Is Congress doing a good job? Sixty-four percent of the people in Iowa think yes, while only 10 percent say no, according to the Iowa Poll sponsored by the Des Moines Register and Tribune.

Congress gets a much better rating than President Johnson, whose performance is approved by only 40 percent.

Congressional polls

Few people are more fond of polls than congressmen, who every year mail out stacks of questionnaires to their constituents. The results pour back by the tens of thousands and tie up scores of secretaries and other congressional helpers.

But much of the effort is a waste of money, and the results are not altogether accurate anyway, said John O. Davies, editor of the Gallup Poll.

Instead, suggested Mr. Davies, a congressman would do better to select 500 telephone numbers at random in his district and ask his questions over the telephone. The results would be much more accurate, and the cost much lower.

As it is now done, Mr. Davies said, the people most inclined to answer questionnaires are Republicans, upper-income people, and retired people — and the present congressional polls reflect that.

Businessmen stick to GOP

As might be expected, businessmen side solidly with Republican candidates in the coming presidential race, according to a survey by the Research Institute of America. Mr. Nixon runs strongest with the businessmen, the poll found, with Governor Reagan and Governor Rockefeller picking up about equal support.

The poll, which covered 119,000 businessmen in all 50 states, found that with Mr. Nixon or Mr. Reagan in the race, Mr. Wallace won support from only 4 to 5 percent of the executives. But with Mr. Rockefeller as the GOP candidate, support for Mr. Wallace jumped to about 18 percent.

One surprising poll result: Senator McCarthy won greater support than Vice-President Humphrey from the business ranks.

Wilson outshines party

In Great Britain, popularity of a party leader doesn't guarantee popularity of the party—and vice versa.

National Opinion Polls found that 40 percent of the voters think Prime Minister Harold Wilson is doing a good job, up from 32 percent in May. But during the past two weeks, Mr. Wilson's Labour Party fell further behind the opposition Tories. The Tory lead rose from 2 percent to 15 percent.

The latest popularity of the Tories, however, did not rub off on Tory leader Edward Heath. His rating fell to 32 percent, the lowest ever.

Morals getting worse?

Europeans, like many Americans, are convinced that morals are getting worse, according to a Gallup international poll. A check of nine countries showed the following results:

	Morals better	Morals worse	No change
Britain	14	62	19
Holland	8	67	22
Sweden	12	52	29
Switzerland	24	51	—
Norway	15	54	21
France	24	50	19
Finland	30	46	20
Austria	9	48	38
Greece (Athens only)	36	55	4

Polling the pollsters

The figures above do not include the "don't know" category.

They're against tipping

Seventy-five percent of the people polled by a British magazine would like to abolish tipping. Special target of dislike: tips for hairdressers and taxi drivers.

The survey, conducted by the magazine Which, included 2,000 interviews. Most people wanted to replace tipping with higher prices or a special service charge. Only 4 percent said they never tipped.

Stockpiles slow steel mills

By Ed Townsend
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The basic steel industry began to slow down this week as heavy inventories of steel in stockpiles of users far exceeded normal requirements. No matter what happens now in bargaining between the industry and United Steelworkers of America, it will be some time before mills get back to regular operations.

Crisis bargaining in steel—perhaps the last between major producers and USW—set off scare buying at home and abroad in the first half of 1968.

Stockpiles rose to an abnormally high 36,000,000 tons, at least twice their normal level. Deliveries of foreign steel, on orders placed months ago, will continue to add to inventories.

This week, one Pittsburgh steel executive estimated that it may be "months" before the industry is back to normal, whether there is a peaceful settlement in current negotiations or a strike beginning in the industry Aug 1.

Six hundred local union presidents meeting in Pittsburgh Monday afternoon may decide that.

6% a year settlement?

Late last week, as bargaining tension built up steadily in Pittsburgh, a settlement—at about 6 percent a year—became a very real possibility.

USW and industry negotiators made encouraging progress in talks in a hideaway high in the United States Steel building. Some things had been settled. There was "movement" on others.

Reliable reports indicated that everything was on the bargaining table, with "hard talks" under way and "nobody saying an adamant 'no' to anything."

By the end of the week, talks had moved into the wearisome final period of day and night sessions, with both sides hoping to tie up a package settlement over the weekend, before a scheduled meeting of the USW's basic steel industry conference—the local union presidents—at 2 p.m. Monday. The conference has authority to accept or reject a settlement.

United Steelworkers officers cautiously described official calls for an executive board meeting Monday morning and the basic steel industry conference meeting later in the day as "routine, not unusual for the last days of bargaining."

This was true enough. In the past, USW wage-policy committee members regularly were called to Pittsburgh as negotiations moved down to a deadline. The record in the last 11 rounds of negotiations shows a half-dozen peaceful settlements, five strike authorizations.

Outlook 'encouraging'

Although union people said the new basic steel industry conference, successor to the old wage-policy committees, could support either a strike or settlement, it appeared likely that an industry settlement proposal would be placed before the group—possibly with an executive board recommendation for acceptance.

One USW official said sparsely of the outlook, "It's encouraging."

An industry executive, not directly involved in the bargaining but well informed, said, "The pieces are all falling into place. Some quite difficult ones already have. I'm optimistic."

And the federal mediation and conciliation service, on the sidelines in Pittsburgh, reported the negotiations "looking good" the latter part of the week. It said bets were on a settlement without a strike.

If there are snags, the basic steel industry conference may be held in Pittsburgh until they can be unraveled. It's conceivable that the members may yet be sent home to organize picket lines and run strikes. But nobody expects that.

USW is pressing for a settlement at 6 percent or more annually over three years, including wage increases of about 60 cents an hour spread over the contract period.

This would be in line with what USW won this year in the can industry (52½ cents an hour) and in aluminum (56 cents an hour).

The union has made clear in bargaining that this is the least it would be willing to settle for, and the industry apparently has been reconciled to that much.

Pension credit sought

Otherwise, the union has insisted on an increase in monthly pension credits of from $5 to $6.50 or more per month for each year of service; a bigger pension supplement (up from $75 a month) for those forced to retire because of disability or because of a mill or department shutdown; an increase in supplemental unemployment compensation, to give idled workers more than 60 percent of pay, and a guarantee that workers shifted into lower-paying jobs due to technological changes in the industry will continue to be paid at the rate they were getting.

Although the industry is worried about its profits and about competition from foreign steel producers and alternative materials in this country, the money haggling in the last few days of secrecy-shrouded negotiations in Pittsburgh seemed to be over other things, most importantly an extension of incentive-pay programs to white-collar and other nonproduction workers. About 80 percent of all steelworkers now are under pay plans tied to production levels.

Militant nonproduction workers want the bonus pay, too. Their work can't be measured as precisely, to be paid for on a piecework basis. As talks moved down to the last days, bargaining efforts centered in part on the problem of a mutually acceptable formula or alternative.

While the settlement will be at about 6 percent a year, or close to 90 cents an hour annually more in labor costs, there's a good chance the industry will get some small offisetting savings. The union's chief negotiators, led by I. W. Abel, president of the steel union, are sympathetic to industry problems as well as their own members' expectations. Whenever the settlement comes, both will be a factor.

U.S. hits inaction on integration

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

South Holland, Ill.

Northern cities are opening their letters from Washington more cautiously than ever these days. With the warning bell sounded by the decision earlier this month in the first federal school-desegregation suit in the North, many cities now are acutely conscious of the de facto school segregation showing in their own back yards.

Of the 157 cases filed under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, that against the six-school South Holland system in suburban Chicago (also charging violation of the 14th Amendment) is the first to involve the government and the North.

But its significance is far more than geographical. The federal district court ruling which capped it holds that a school system is as guilty for its inaction as its action.

"We're not directly saying you must take positive action to integrate," explains Thomas A. Foran, United States Attorney who has been heavily involved on behalf of the government in the South Holland case.

"We're saying you can't take any action or omit taking good educational action for the purposes of maintaining segregation. So far the law has never gone so far as to say you can force some kind of racial balance . . . but there are plenty of cases where, when a board is seeking the best educational opportunity for children, the results would be integrated schools."

Professors comment

"It's the beginning of the end of de facto segregation," comments Philip B. Kurland, University of Chicago professor of law. "It's a move from desegregation toward integration and will lead to the end of neighborhood schools."

"It marks a step toward widespread token integration in the North," adds Dr. Robert L. Crain, assistant professor of sociology at the University of Chicago and a senior study director of the National Opinion Research Center (NORC).

"Over the past 2 or 3 years we've established a pattern of hammering around the edges of de facto segregation. My hunch is that the average school superintendent in the North has reached the point where he strongly feels that in doing what's educationally right he has an obligation—whether strictly legal or not—to do something about integration."

Widespread steps reported

Dr. Crain adds that evidence from his recent NORC study of desegregation efforts in eight Northern and seven Southern cities shows that a heavy majority of Northern cities already are taking action.

"I can't name a single big-city system that isn't doing something toward integration of its schools," he says. "More cities are busing than not these days. Even Gary [Ind.], which I thought would be the last, was busing youngsters last year. Generally it isn't many pupils who are involved, and it isn't going to solve the problem, but it's some kind of commitment."

Nonetheless the threat of a federal suit is still very real for many Northern cities. Mr. Foran says at least two more Chicago-area districts are under federal investigation at the moment. He refuses to specify on grounds he wants to give them time to mend their ways.

And although federal investigators have been visiting their 2,600-pupil South Holland system since last fall, following up a parental complaint, school officials and residents say the April 25 suit took them by surprise with its speed.

'Bolt out of the blue'

"It came almost like a bolt out of the blue," recalls Dr. Charles B. Watts, who came to the superintendency of District 151 last summer from a position as director of educational services in Nevada's Clark County. Although since last fall he has been proposing educational plans to the board which would lead to a better racial mix in district schools, he regards himself as a moderate and is one of the defendants in the suit.

"Most of us had a stereotype picture of the movement of the government. We thought it took months and years rather than days and weeks to act. This was directly handled, with no red tape involved."

Concedes the government's Mr. Foran: "It was speedy, but it was clear we were going to get no voluntary compliance."

The U.S. Attorney is the first to admit that South Holland's case may not be unusual but that it was beautifully stacked in the government's favor and made an ideal "test" case.

Some 800 Negro pupils

The district includes parts of three physically and legally separate towns — South Holland, Phoenix, and Harvey. Most of the system's 800 Negro pupils live and attend the two predominantly Negro schools in Phoenix. Most of the 113 teachers have been assigned to schools mainly of their own race.

School boundary lines were not officially written down until August, 1966, but everyone knew where they were and how they informally changed with the times. Some 80 white youngsters who lived closer to Phoenix schools than any others, were bused elsewhere. And in 1964 voters, who had rejected a bond proposal to build one school to serve both races, approved a two-school building plan.

As further evidence on the government's side, the board of education had turned thumbs down on its superintendent's suggestion (which few deemed educationally unsound) to convert one all-Negro high school into an integrated upper-grade center.

Concern over 'intervention'

In his ruling that the board must desegregate both students and faculty, U.S. District Judge Julius J. Hoffman beat down the defense arguments that teachers were racially assigned because of preference and that the schools merely reflected residential patterns and community wishes.

Even now, as board officials hasten to submit an acceptable plan to the judge, there are grumblings among South Holland residents that the court decision amounts to federal intervention in a local problem and that majority rule (opposed to integration) should count for something.

"People have to realize in a representative democracy that elected officials aren't supposed to follow — they're supposed to lead," counters Mr. Foran.

"The decision steps on our toes, no doubt about it," comments Dr. Watts. "But the question is: "Why are they telling us what to do? There's local control as long as there's local responsibility. Wherever there's a proven conflict between the local and the next level of law, the next level holds. It's not usurpation of your authority —it's enforcement at another level."

Issue appealed

The South Holland case has been appealed and many residents stand ready to take the case to the Supreme Court if they can get it that far.

In the meantime, integrationists, sure the case will never get to the nation's highest court, cite the case as a sign that courts are increasingly taking the initiative in school desegregation and that it is only a matter of time until the de facto distinction is dropped.

"At the moment it's hard to tell what the court believes is positively required," says Meyer Weinberg, editor of Integrated Education, a bi-monthly magazine which keeps track of the latest developments in the field. "At some point, it has to be decided. Some court has to say, 'No matter what kind of segregation it is, it's unconstitutional."

Apollo steps toward October

By the Associated Press

Cape Kennedy, Fla.

The successful completion of a nine-hour spaceship altitude-chamber test has moved the first Apollo man-in-space flight closer to a planned October launching date.

The astronauts who are scheduled to fly the moonship on its initial earth-orbit mission participated in the lengthy exercise Friday. They are Navy Capt. Walter M. Schirra, Air Force Maj. Donn F. Eisele, and civilian R. Walter Cunningham.

Wearing their space suits, the trio worked in the spacecraft while it was mounted on a pedestal in a huge vacuum chamber here. They checked performance of systems while engineers pumped air from the chamber to simulate the vacuum of space.

After evaluation of data, the backup crew for the flight is to make a similar test next week. Members are Air Force Lt. Col. Thomas P. Stafford and Navy Cmdrs. John W. Young and Eugene A. Cernan.

After that, if there are no problems, the spaceship will be moved from the chamber to a launch pad to be mated with a Saturn 1B rocket.

The Schirra crew is to orbit the earth for 11 days in October to check out the spacecraft, similar to the vehicle that men will ride to the moon.

Gold standard

By the Associated Press

Johannesburg

The powerful Chamber of Mines, which represents South Africa's gold production industry, has a postage meter that stamps mail with: "Gold is the money you can trust."

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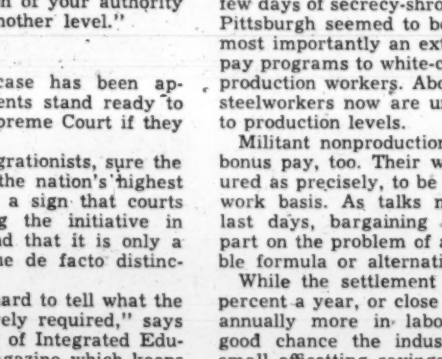
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Party calendar set for GOP in Miami Beach

WOMEN TODAY

By Josephine Ripley
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

"Running a political convention is a lot like running a Ringling Brothers circus."

That is the way Mrs. Mary Brooks, assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, put it during an interview. In her capacity as co-producer of the GOP spectacular, opening Aug. 5 in Miami Beach, she ought to know.

It is her task to round up the women members of the cast, in force, if possible; to plan the gala parties which no self-respecting convention would be without, to answer hundreds of queries on "what to wear in Miami Beach in August?" where to locate baby sitters, and so on.

Mary Brooks has not found the task too arduous. She loves a political convention. She attended her first when she was knee-high to an Idaho grasshopper at the time her father, John Thomas, was United States Senator from that state. (She is now a Senator in the state legislature.)

"I decided then," she recalls, "that I would never miss another convention if I could possibly help it."

Her task as far as the Miami Beach convention is concerned has been to organize the party's woman-power. She has been pushing hard for more women delegates and alternates.

The response has been splendid, she reports. Women are well represented on almost all state delegations and have been assigned to important committees.

They will be represented on the convention platform. As assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mrs. Brooks will be one of the speakers at the opening session.

The secretary of the convention is Mrs. Consuelo Bailey of Vermont. She will call the roll. Its treasurer is Mrs. Willard J. Marriott, national committee woman from the District of Columbia.

"The first thing you decide," says Mrs. Brooks, "is what you want in the way of big social affairs, what the theme will be, and who should participate." Scheduling is important, and care must be taken that major functions do not conflict.

Mrs. Brooks is keeper of the party calendar — one of the most important documents in the convention, socially and even politically speaking.

Everyone checks with her if they are planning to throw a party. If a candidate wants to hold a reception, he checks with Mrs. Brooks to make sure it is timed so as not to coincide with other events, thus cutting down attendance at one or the other.

"What to wear?" is not an idle question as anyone can testify who has watched convention sessions on television.

Mrs. Brooks consulted a leading women's store before issuing advice. Cool cottons are recommended for daytime wear, but women are advised against large prints and bold stripes since the convention will be televised in color.

"Do not be afraid to wear bright, solid colors, as they will televise well," the memorandum tactfully states.

After dark, "smart cocktail dresses will be in order, preferably with matching coat or jacket." It is suggested that "a pretty sweater" might be handy for those without jacket dresses. "Furs should not be needed at any time, especially on the convention floor," is the word.

Parting advice: "Have plenty of comfortable shoes with you."

Fifty young girls

Something new at this convention will be 50 young girls dressed all alike. They will act as hostesses augmenting the pages "of which there are never enough," Mrs. Brooks explains.

The girls will be under 25 years of age and over 16 and petite enough to fit into nothing larger than a size 14 and nothing smaller than an eight.

A daisy print has been selected and the dress especially designed for the occasion.

The girls will be selected, one from a state. This caused a slight foul-up in one state where twins were involved in the choice. Both wanted to serve.

The girls will serve as flag bearers, as couriers for the various delegations on the floor, help in the press room, and do other useful chores.

Main women's events include:

A brunch on Aug. 4 by Mrs. Brooks for wives of national committeemen, former assistant chairmen of the Republican National Committee, wives of states' chairmen, women members and wives of members of the national finance committee. By invitation only.

Afternoon reception

An afternoon reception the same day by the National Federation of Republican Women, with its president, Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell, as hostess.

On Aug. 6, a "Punch and Politics" get-together, followed by a luncheon gala honoring Mrs. Brooks and featuring a fashion show narrated by Mrs. Bing Crosby.

On Aug. 7, Mrs. Brooks will give a "Leading Ladies Brunch" honoring the wives of Republican presidential candidates, wives of state governors, wives of senators and members of Congress, plus other prominent women.

Five well-known women columnists will participate in a meet-the-press program, moderated by Lawrence Spivak, as a special event at this luncheon.

And as Mrs. Brooks stated: "A national convention is one of the greatest experiences one can go through."

Betty Parsons wears a three-cornered hat

By Alexander Liberman

Brushing up Betty Parsons, Manhattan art dealer-collector-painter. She paints in summer when the Betty Parsons Gallery is closed.

By Jane Holtz Kay
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

A checkerboard clutter of objects—spare minimal sculptures abutting an effusive abstraction, a dramatic acrylic silhouette neighboring a limpid watercolor—sprawl before the desk of Betty Parsons. Here in the Betty Parsons Gallery, the dealer-collector-painter wears her three-cornered hat.

As the unfiltered light poured in through a many-pane window, Mrs. Parsons spoke of her art and life, compressing three careers into the space of a mid-day interview.

For what distinguishes this white-washed spacious gallery from a dozen or so of its peers at the top of Manhattan's more than 200 galleries is the personality and impact of this brisk, outspoken veteran dealer. Not only has she established the gallery's reputation for showing major mature artists but she has introduced many of them when they were still young and untried. She has also amassed a distinguished personal art collection, and she maintains an independent role as a painter herself.

"I think I was born with a love for the unfamiliar," she said, which perhaps best explains her knack for picking still unformed artists, many of whom have grown to major influence: Pollock and Rothko in their generation; Ellsworth Kelly and Ad Reinhardt next. Today she is showing Jack Youngerman and Andrea Cascella among others. She exults in the young:

"This country is producing roaring creative people," she exclaimed, then added, "I don't care if they're 15 or 57; I'm only interested in the creative society. I am not a gallery for the general populace. Most people want the clichés, the banalities." Mrs. Parsons almost sniffed.

"I have quite a lot of young people who are serious collectors," she continued. "I'm really supported by the museums. The other dealers don't like me. I'm not interested in the money. I'm interested in the painters."

Yet, the other more artistic or creative side of the Parsons personality emerges in her own work painted during the summer months when the gallery shuts down.

The slim gray-brown-haired woman was wearing textured stockings and a knit suit, the morning of our interview. Her restless activities are paralleled by birdlike movements: "That's mine and that and that and that," she said, stabbing a pencil in the direction of several of her own small paintings—solid simple abstractions painted in high-keyed colors, one color cut out before another.

Most of Mrs. Parsons' sketching takes place "on the wings." She carries a small pad and watercolors on her trips back and forth across the continent and, in the summer or on occasional winter weekends, she produces from these the large sweeping canvases like those shown last year at Grand Central Moderns. Another show is scheduled for London in August. "Most of those pictures have traveled more than I have," she says of her work.

The final "corner" in Mrs. Parsons' hat covers the collection she has gradually assembled in 25 years of exhibiting works she could not resist buying herself. The highly individual collection, like the innovative nature of her gallery "stable" of artists, includes such artists as Pollock, Gottlieb, Newman, Hofmann, and Paul Feeley, but very often in a different mode of painting from the styles familiar to the general public.

Jean Patou's 'fine filly' look

By Patricia Shelton
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Paris

Today the Paris fashion scene belonged to people—and the house of Jean Patou. Designer Michel Goma's ingénue upstaged his femme fatale from start to finish.

He shifted emphasis from last season's low flare silhouette to high fullness in a "fine filly" look that could make tracks with the mature as well.

Goma opened with Russian knickers, boots, Cossack jackets, and hats, and moved into trim dayclothes with Cossack touches—mainly the four-inch, side-button cuff collar.

He does the wrap suit with jackets three different lengths; the belted, fitted redingote; a "spherical" coat with raglan sleeves and a high, wide belt, and a Russian smock coat—especially good-looking in red wool with two rows of wool fringe on the hemline.

Femme fatale scene

Daytime dresses are straight or round-skirted with waistbands moved up high on the rib cage. His femme fatale comes on for her big scenes after five o'clock, and wears mostly black. Necklines are anything but the kind to keep one warm in drafty French townhouses.

With everything—almost—there was the shoulder bag. Black satin for evening.

Young model

At Jeanne Lanvin, 15-year-old Marie-Christine Deshayes was the freshest sight on the runway. Looking like a long, lean pixie, she glided up and down with the poise of a longtime pro.

Marie-Christine is the friend of a friend of the daughter of the Lanvin directrice, who brought her in for designer Jules Crahay to see. Crahay said, "Oui."

And since she's on vacation from the Lycée, her father, a Paris industrialist, let her model. A brunette with long straight hair and bangs, and eyes like double-size almonds, she likes to wear casual clothes and divides her hobbies between painting and horses.

Marie-Christine fills in on the modeling roster where pretty young Mrs. Bernard Lanvin exited in the interest of motherhood.

Lanvin's fall collection is mostly rehash of the past 10 years, including military travels, with necklaces and fox muffs on chains added. However, there are some pretty, wearable clothes in the lot, for example, there's a lovely vanilla crepe sheath with short, belted, beaded sweater and stock tie.

Designer Crahay likes necklaces better than ever—and the bigger the better—even to the point of embroidering some to near hemline on evening clothes. He also hangs a hemline-long necklace over the left shoulder of one of his models.

After Lanvin, Molyneux. And Capt. Molyneux himself almost missed the show. I rode up in the elevator with him just at show time, and he was in quite a hurry to get to the back rooms—although he always sees the show in the salon.

This Molyneux collection—younger than those of recent seasons—was designed by a team of four, working separately.

Emphasis on the slender

The collection as a whole emphasizes a slender, high-shaped silhouette and has less formal wear than earlier ones—typical of a changing way of life.

At Jacques Heim, Jacques Delahaye has come from ready-to-wear fame to put new pizzazz in the place. His collection is sort of swirly, outdoorsy, young, nostalgic in a 'thirties sort of way, with a lot of bias, tweeds, and supple overtones. It raises a question, "Is it couture or ready-to-wear?" But he's somebody to watch.

And for the moment, anyway, Mr. Delahaye is quite a Midi man—maybe the only one left in Paris.

Job opportunities for mature women

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Educational and training opportunities for mature women who wish to enter or reenter the labor force after raising their families are rapidly increasing, says the U.S. Department of Labor.

Recent years have seen a great increase in the number and range of special programs offered mature women by colleges and universities. High schools are also beginning to develop such programs.

Major objectives of the programs are: Orienting women to the kinds of job opportunities open to them, updating their work skills or assisting them to acquire new ones, and helping them acquire greater self - confidence. Some of the programs also focus on widening intellectual and cultural horizons.

Offerings of more than 200 colleges and universities and 35 other organizations are listed in the pamphlet "Continuing Education Programs and Services for Women," just released by the department. By comparison, previous reports listed only 100 educational institutions in 1966 and 20 in 1963. These lists do not include the regular educational programs open to adult men and women.

"A striking aspect of continuing education programs for women is their wide variety," states Mrs. Mary Dublin Keyserling, director of the Women's Bureau, which prepared the report. "This needs to be a time for educational innovation and experimentation responsive to the needs of our citizens."

Mrs. Keyserling believes that the availability of programs geared to the special needs of the mature woman may well spell the difference between her contribution to society at a high level or wasteful underutilization of her talents.

Most continuing education programs have been developed by colleges or universities. However, a few public school systems have low-cost courses that help orient mature women to the world of work.

Some community colleges have set up special courses in cooperation with various local groups. These courses may train or retrain community service workers, mental health assistants, substitute teachers, private secretaries, or small business owners.

Special programs sponsored largely by community groups are providing adult women with information and advice about educational and/or employment opportunities. Such programs are now operating on a nonprofit basis in Miami and Orlando, Fla., Bangor, Maine, Boston, Minneapolis, Mineola, Suffern, and White Plains, N.Y., Cleveland, Portland, Ore., and Washington.

The pamphlet includes aids for establishing new continuing education programs. There is a list of questions for consideration by program planners as well as information about federal funds available. The name and address of the contact for further information about each program are also listed.

Copies of the pamphlet are available at 40 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

coming features

Big Money and the Book Business
Book publishing is changing. Huge corporations are taking over old-fashioned family operations. Read how, why, and what may come—in this survey by Monitor book editor Melvin Maddocks. A two-part series.
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THURSDAY, AUG. 1

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FRIDAY, AUG. 2

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U.S. asks who hit Thai base?

By John Hughes
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

The attack by Communist guerrillas on a United States air base in Thailand is seen by experts as a serious new development in the Vietnam war.

The base attacked, at Udorn in northeast Thailand, is a major operations center for the air war against North Vietnam. Besides launching strike aircraft, it is an important rescue, reconnaissance, and air-defense installation.

One aircraft was destroyed, another damaged, and four American servicemen wounded in the surprise night assault.

This is the first attack on an American installation in Thailand. It looks suspiciously as though the Communists are intent on expanding the Vietnam war to yet another Southeast Asian country.

But the question is, which Communists?

Two possible attackers

The first inclination is to lay the blame to North Vietnam. The North Vietnamese have been training Thai Communist guerrillas at a special training camp at Hoa Binh, some 50 miles from Hanoi. North Vietnam also has its own troops in force in Laos, and the Udorn base is almost on Thailand's border with Laos.

North Vietnamese troops in Laos have been increasingly militant lately. And, to round the story off, North Vietnamese refugees numbering some 40,000, comprise a convenient fifth column for Hanoi, settled as they are throughout northeast Thailand in the region of the Udorn base.

But there also is Peking to be considered. Communist China has given sanctuary to the "Patriotic Front of Thailand," the front organization for the clandestine Communist Party of Thailand.

Peking praises group

In recent weeks the Peking propaganda machine has been particularly laudatory of efforts by these so-called Thai "freedom" fighters against the present government of Thailand and its American ally.

If the signal for the attack on Udorn originated in Hanoi, then the significance is immediately apparent. At a time when the United States is demanding of North Vietnam some gesture of deescalation then the North Vietnamese leaders have thumbed their noses at Washington and launched a calculated and provocative act of escalation.

However, there has been mounting evidence of late of China's dissatisfaction with the way Hanoi is handling the war. Peking disapproves of the talks in Paris and, instead, calls for protracted warfare. It is just possible that to sabotage the talks, and heat up the war, Peking has urged Thai Communist insurgents to attack an American base.

Timing rated a surprise

And, of course, despite their tactical differences, it is still entirely possible that both Hanoi and Peking were in agreement with this particular operation at Udorn.

What does seem evident is that the assault is unlikely to have been launched without outside direction. What is surprising about the attack is not the ability of the Communist guerrillas to carry it out, but the timing.

Recently a top American general in Thailand told this reporter: "The insurgents can hit any base in the country any time they want."

Coordination suggested

He was underlining the obvious vulnerability of the six big air bases in Thailand to long-range mortar attack or assault by small bands of infiltrating guerrillas. The problems of defending such massive installations have been particularly apparent in Vietnam.

But even if the attack on Udorn was carried out entirely by Thai Communist guerrillas without outside help, it seems improbable that it was launched without coordination with Communist commands outside Thailand.

The timing could hardly have been slapdash and coincidental when North Vietnamese delegates are in conference with the Americans in Paris and when every new tactic and development on the battlefield is observed microscopically for its significance.

Insurgency on rise

The attack also came at a moment when Thailand is shipping 10,000 new troops of its own to South Vietnam for combat against the Communists. Thus, the Communist intent may be in part to discourage this Thai involvement and persuade the government to keep some units destined for Vietnam at home.

For some time Thailand has been facing a burgeoning Communist insurgency within its own borders.

But the assault on Udorn air base upgrades the Communist campaign into an entirely new category.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Somber Prague reads news

As the crisis over Czechoslovakian liberalization mounts, Czechs in Prague eagerly read an extra edition of "Literarni Listy," a writers' weekly paper. The paper contained an appeal for support of the progressive policies of the Czech Communist Party.

Clamor rises

Israeli public opinion swells for action on hijacked airliner

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

With the El Al airliner and its Israeli passengers and crew still in Algerian captivity — and held incommunicado at this writing—the Israeli public's patience had begun to wear thin at the weekend. Voices that demanded counteraction grew both in number and volume. The long-drawn-out piecemeal release of some women and children did not diminish public clamor.

Officially, Israel still holds the view that the Algerian Government is not implicated in the actual hijacking. But, by refusing to release immediately the victims of the hijacking, the Algerian Government, so the argument runs, has itself committed a crime and made itself an accessory after the fact.

The Knesset, Israel's Parliament, has so far refrained from raising the matter, except for a short factual statement by the Minister of Transport, presumably to enable the Algerian Government to get out of the affair without damage to its prestige.

Press demands action

Only one very small group of extremists has so far made any announcement; it is the right-wing nationalist "free center" which has sent an appeal to the Minister of Defense asking him to order countermeasures.

The press, however, is more outspoken and almost all newspapers have demanded editorially that Israel secure by force the return of the plane and its occupants.

In top-level policymaking circles, the thinking has been that Israel cannot allow Arab aerial buccaneering without hitting back harder and more devastatingly. This has been Israel's defense doctrine with regard to the cross-border saboteurs. The same philosophy seems to be emerging with regard to aviation piracy.

'Suggestion' offered

This became evident in a statement by Transport Minister Moshe Carmel who has gone as far as any Cabinet member can go at this stage without actually announcing the use of force. In two separate, but simultaneously published interviews on Friday, he said: "If I were the Algerian Government, I would release the aircraft, its passengers, and crew—immediately!"

He added: "We consider that the proportionate strengths of Israel and the Arabs are such that the Arabs would do well not to provoke us. . . . If the Arab states want to carry the fight into the arena of aerial or maritime piracy . . . it cannot remain a one-way street."

The Transport Minister, who has parliamentary responsibility for the state-owned El Al corporation, is a former general of the Palmach Jewish underground force and is known as an activist in security matters. In this case, however, his personal views seem to reflect the feeling of most Cabinet members.

Egypt blamed

Moreover, he has been amply supported by Prime Minister Levi Eshkol who said that Israel is going to "employ all national and international means at her disposal to secure the release of the plane and its occupants."

Another significant point has been noted here in the public statements of both Mr. Eshkol and Mr. Carmel.

They attributed ultimate responsibility to Egypt as the country where the terrorist organization, which claims authorship of the hijacking, is supposed to be headquartered.

The question that is being asked here now is which way Israel will hit back if all its present diplomatic efforts to secure the release of the plane and its captives fail.

Reprisal examined

Experts of Arab affairs say that simply hijacking an Arab plane and keeping its passengers as hostages is not the only way of retaliating. Besides, they say, some Arab countries might not be as sensitive as Israel about their citizens being held prisoner. That is why some people here think in terms of retaliating by forcibly detaining some Arab official and exchanging him for the Israelis in Algiers.

At any rate, experts say, if reprisals were to be taken, Israel would be at a decided advantage. There are far more Arab airlines and they are far more vulnerable than Israel's El Al with its total of 14 planes (of which only seven are the firm's own property; the others are chartered).

Jewish agents could pose easily as members of any of the nationalities that frequent Arab air lanes, and with the efficiency of Israel's secret services, legendary since the kidnaping of Adolf Eichmann, havoc could be wrought on the air traffic of at least half a dozen countries.

Swiss 'bow' to neighbor

By the Associated Press

Vaduz, Liechtenstein

A "border war" between Switzerland and Liechtenstein has ended with the Swiss apologizing to the tiny principality.

Liechtenstein's newspaper had protested that Swiss traffic police were repeatedly violating Liechtenstein's sovereignty by chasing offending motorists over the frontier.

Today the police chief of the neighboring Swiss canton of St. Gall presented his apologies to the government of Liechtenstein, its 21,000 people, and the 18-man Army.

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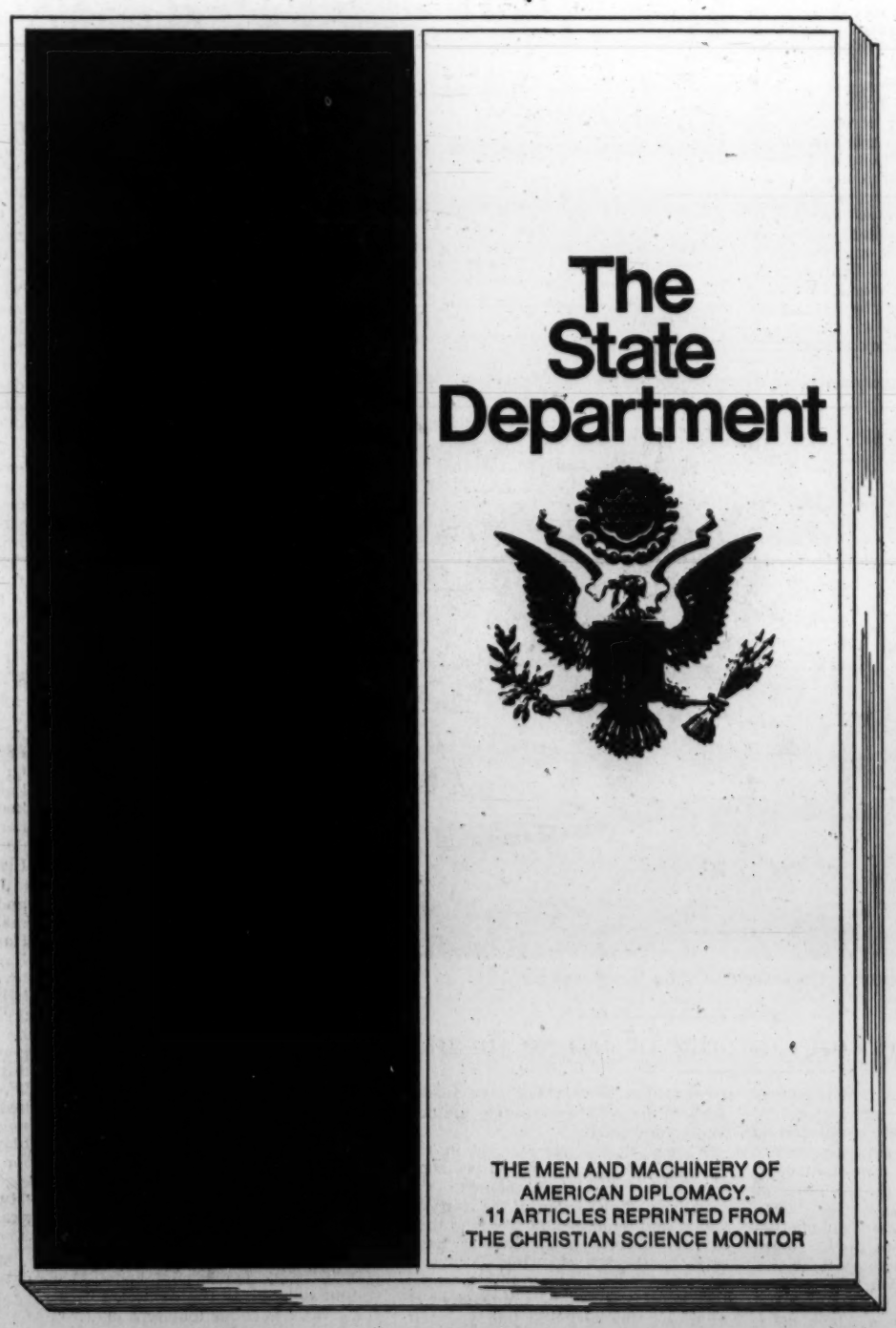
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The Home Forum

The bus to Kyleakin

The road by the farm was stony, and the summer grass was covered with blown dust. I remembered how recently the dry gorse had been brilliant yellow against the blue of Moray Firth, and I smiled as though to a friend who had been away when I saw the peak of Ben Wyvis again in a clear sky after storm.

The farmhouse door was open to welcome the stillness after the warm wind. The farmer's wife called to me, beckoning, and I joined her to discuss the morning. Tipped on its side in her sun-striped hallway was an old oak chest, and even at that angle I could see that it had a patina like brown glass.

"I'll have to call the carpenter," she sighed. "There's woodworm in one leg."

"Always *something* to keep a rabbit's tail short," I quoted, and she laughed that laugh that brought so many people to her door when things seemed sad. It was a laugh that invited me to tell her what was on my mind, for I was longing to tell someone.

"You know my kitchen stove?" I asked her, and she nodded as though it was very much within her circle of acquaintance.

"It has a face," I remarked, and she nodded again as though she had always thought so. Two oblong knobs were its eyes, I explained, in case she had forgotten, and according to how I set them they were either widely impertinent or closed in sleep. Its long handle of a nose on the black-leaded oven door was defiant and rude, and under it idly yawned the damper. Suddenly, for no apparent reason, the open damper would unexpectedly light up and smile, the stove would be warm and chuckling, and the kettle would sing. But this would always be at a time when it would be completely inconvenient to cook anything.

" 'Tis the wind," summed up the farmer's wife. "You'll never get that coal stove to draw properly while there's a wind."

"But we have a year's lease on the house, and the wind seldom drops," I protested. I was ready to accept any suggestion she might make. In fact she looked at me so gently that I felt at that moment that I would go to the ends of the earth for her.

"I think you should take a trip to Kyleakin," she said. "On the bus."

I wondered then how she could so betray—telling me to go to Skye on a bus! And I had trusted her to make a serious assessment of my predicament! But there was more.

"It's a sweet road," she was saying. "I go there sometimes when a problem has no answer. The bus reaches the ferry, and then Kyleakin's a hand's throw. You're there and back in a day."

I am sure it was in fun that I told the family I must take a bus to the Isles because of the kitchen stove, but I am not sure when the idea became serious with us. It's easy to be drawn down a "sweet road."

"Sometimes it becomes only a narrow track over the heather," I repeated to them, and it became a journey we wanted to know more about. By next morning we had arranged for me to leave the chores and be waiting early on the Inverness road for the bus into that secret sweep of mountain to the west.

Like a child let out from school I smiled at the driver who helped me aboard, and he addressed us over his shoulder as though we had driven that rock-hung road together for years of sunny days like this.

"See the currents?" he asked as we bumped along in holiday mood beside the shadows on Loch Ness.

"Why don't they find the Monster?" asked a boy.

"Well, they canna sound the loch for jutting rocks. But he's there all right. Great big thing. Eel, but goes like a snake."

I looked backward a while to glimpse again the unfathomable as our narrow road wound away from the water, but Loch Ness stretched away, undeceiving, beside green grass.

Our road twisted, climbed, dropped, led us into blue loneliness. No life sheltered except in one shepherd's bothy on a hillside. The melancholy loveliness of the Highlands put a sadness on us. Soon the rock above us caught the floating mist, and bathed it below in broiling river waters. It took time for our clinging little bus to climb above the wisping cloud.

When we drove downhill again, the noon sun was high and cast giant shadows, jagged and rock-jutting. It seemed to warm, just a little, a memorial cairn for a Mackenzie who fell for Prince Charlie. It shone unexpectedly on sea ahead of us, and we shaded our eyes from diamond-dazzle. Skye lay hazy across the water, and there was a pungent smell of seaweed, and the taste of it.

The little ferry butted her way to Kyleakin in a cool breeze, and we came slowly down onto the wharf while unhurrying voices called in Gaelic over the bollard and the gear. The far peaks of Rhum floated high, and no part of our world. Women signaled their hungry children home to gabled houses with a chimney at each end, close by the white sand and the lobster pots.

It was while I crunched the sand underfoot that my tyrant stove toppled. At that particular moment it was the easiest thing in the world to operate a small auxiliary cooker, and I ate my lunch where the tide curled.

Our bus crept home through the evening, picking its way above a river in the twilight, past a perching castle, a ruined house with wide eyes, lean mountain cattle standing stilly in the dark. Someone on the bus began to hum, and then a boy joined in and was left singing alone because his voice was rich.

It was late when I reached our turning off the Inverness road but the farm still had its downstair lights showing, and I knocked on the door as I passed, to thank the farmer's wife.

"Did you get the chest fixed all right?" I asked her, declining, because of the hour, her invitation to come in.

"I've phoned and phoned for the man and I canna get him. I'm really truly vexed," she said.

"I wonder if you shouldn't take the bus to Kyleakin?" I suggested.

"Isn't it the truth?" she laughed. "I know it fine! There'll be no catching buses tomorrow with the fruit bottling and a man short, but I'll find a quiet corner, and close my eyes for a few minutes, and just pop along there."

MARGARET BRUCE

School's out

Weeds wind
green wistfully around
bare bicycle racks
wind blows
warm shadowy rain breath
across their groping strands
strumming
soft sounds of absence
soft silver echo sounds
of whistles, shouts, laughter,
sneakers — bright
wildflower songs, songs
of children
singing through schooldays
forever, even
when swallowed by summer
and gone.

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"PORTRAIT OF MADAME MATISSE": *Oil by Henri Matisse*

With the splendid exhibition of some 150 works of Henri Matisse the new Hayward Gallery on the South Bank of the Thames has got off to a flying start. The paintings flood the walls with color and convey the joy which Matisse experienced in painting and wished to share with others. Though some key works could not be secured, either because they are too big or too delicate to travel safely, the exhibition takes the viewer through all the major developments in Matisse's long career, from the almost academic "Dinner Table" of 1897, through his unrestrained experimentation with pure color in the Fauve period, to the later stages when, while retaining his passion for color, he found unity in what might appear to be disparate elements.

With his arbitrary juxtaposition of color — jade against violet, green against orange, scarlet against green —Matisse, the oldest of the founding fathers of 20th-century painting, broke new ground. The Fauves were the first to question the need to conform to the normal appearance of things. "Colors," said Matisse, "contain within them, independently of the objects they serve to represent, the power to affect the feelings."

Yet for all the apparent carelessness in the drawing of some of his figures, the apparently haphazard use of color, no artist had a deeper understanding of the human anatomy or planned his effects with greater deliberation. Everything inessential was omitted. As Matisse once said: "The placement of figures or objects, the empty spaces around them, the proportion, everything plays a part."

In "Landscape in Collioure" the opposition of flat lozenges in pure red to others in green, blue and orange seems to generate light, to add a sparkle to the surface. In the portrait "Madame Matisse," the figure of the artist's wife, dressed in rich violet blue with a jade green blouse, is separated from the violet-blue background by a jade-green chair and an orange scarf.

This exhibition, which will remain open through September 8, offers a rare opportunity to see the works collected by the Arts Council of Great Britain from private and public owners in Europe, America, and Russia. The Council is greatly indebted to the lenders.

MARJORIE BRUCE-MILNE

"LANDSCAPE AT COLLIOURE": *Oil by Henri Matisse*

Preserving an aura of magic in an English village

Blewbury . . . lying in a hollow of the Berkshire Downs, this enchanting village has successfully preserved its integrity and air of seclusion despite the proximity of an important east-west main road and the activities of the race-horse owners whose strings of horses are continually silhouetted on the smooth skylines of the south. The true "magic" of the village lies to the north. Here you will become lost in a network of little lanes bordered by hedges behind which there nestle thatched and half-timbered cottages each more lovely than the last, with its mellow brick, its cream or whitewash, its lead-paned windows half-hidden beneath brows of thatch, its old-world garden filled with fruit trees that seem everlastingly covered with blossom or generously spilling apples and pears.

Above all, the magic lies in the curious network of small twisting streamlets that duck beneath the weeping willows, glint in the dappled shade and emerge just now and then into full view when they are spanned by a footbridge carrying a narrow path that links cottage with cottage, lane with lane. Follow almost any one of these, and you will find yourself between high cob walls unexpectedly topped with thatch—a feature practically unique to Blewbury. They have a protective, endearing quality. It is small wonder that artists and writers have haunted this place, these paths and miniature waterways, for generations past. Here, not surprisingly, Kenneth Grahame found the inspiration for his *Wind in the Willows;* here he found the true setting for the immortal story of Badger, Ratty, Mole and Toad of Toad Hall. And fifteen centuries ago an Irish saint, Birninus, strode here to convert the people to his faith. He took a chalk track now known as Rubble-pit Lane. The villagers will show you where his footsteps lay, for chalk-born wild flowers grow in them to this day.—From "Inns and Villages of England," by Garry Hogg. Copyright, 1966, by George Newnes Ltd. Published by George Newnes, London.

Good living is Godlike living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many recipes for good living, for satisfaction and happiness, are offered through today's mass media. A whole host of systems and devices to preserve health, safety, and social standards are presented. One is dietetics, which numerous people regard as an essential aid to health and good living.

The word "dietetics" comes from a Greek word meaning "way of life." Many people are asking, "Are health and well-being really dependent upon diet, vitamins, and stimulants?" Christian Science answers emphatically that they are not.

How much more reliable, healthy, and satisfying is the God-like way of life taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus!

The Master understood all real Life to be God, who, although invisible to the material senses, is clearly discernible through spiritual sense. And the Master indicated that mankind can learn to know and actually reflect this divine Life when he said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly" (John 10:10).

Jesus was the world's greatest exponent of truly good living. He perceived that Life, God, is Spirit, or Love, and that Godlike living is showing forth one's real spiritual identity as Love's likeness. Jesus depended upon the Father, divine Spirit, for all things: physical health, daily needs, life itself. Today Christian Science teaches people how to follow the recipe for good living of him who counseled, "Take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed?" (Matthew 6:31.)

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Spiritual living and blessedness are the only evidences, by which we can recognize true existence and feel the unspeakable peace which comes from an all-absorbing spiritual love" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 264).

How can one learn to live spiritually? Through acquaintance with the Bible's deeper meanings revealed through Christian Science, the individual begins to see that man is not what he appears to be. Man is not a physical being, separate from his creator, subject to health laws, and needing a carefully selected diet to preserve his well-being. The Scriptures define man as the image of God, Spirit. Man is therefore wholly spiritual, Godlike. Spirit constitutes his true identity, which is eternally perfect, safe, and secure. As one glimpses these truths and learns to express the integrity, purity, and unselfed love that comprise his spiritual identity, he begins to live spiritually.

What does this mean in terms of human experience? As we progress in spiritual living, or good living, we find that we naturally depend less and less upon material means for meeting our various human needs. We find release from anxiety concerning the needs of the physical body. Indeed we gain joyous dominion over the body and its environment because good living gradually lifts us to the understanding that man actually is Spirit's likeness, living in Spirit, not matter, and governed entirely by God, who is his very Life.

Thus as people begin to discern the true nature of God and man and to express in daily life God-derived humility, patience, forbearance, forgiveness, and compassion, they begin to live as Jesus lived. This spiritual living, the only truly good living, brings them "the unspeakable peace which comes from an all-absorbing spiritual love." And it meets every human need.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Danish. Once a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Danish translation.]

Caterpillar

Crawl your caterpillar mile —
One day you'll have wings;
Smile your secret little smile,
Crawl your caterpillar mile —
To those who wait a patient while
Will come all splendid things.
Crawl your caterpillar mile —
One day you'll have wings!

DORIS KERNS QUINN

En god levevis er en levevis, der udtrykker Gud

[This is a Danish translation of "Good living is Godlike living," appearing on this page]

Oversættelse af den religiøse artikel, som findes på engelsk på denne side
[En artikel oversat til dansk forekommer én gang om måneden]

I aviser og blade, i radio og fjernsyn får vi en mængde råd om, hvordan vi skal leve livet ret, hvordan vi skal opnå lykke og føle os tilfreds. Vi præsenteres for et hav af systemer og metoder, som angives at kunne bevare vor sundhed, skaffe os tryghed og sikre vor placering i samfundet. En af de mange metoder, der betragtes som nødvendig for sundhed og for en god levevis, er diætetik.

Ordet "diætetik" kommer fra et græsk ord, der betyder "levevis". Der er imidlertid mange mennesker, der spørger: "Er sundhed og velvære virkelig afhængig af diæt, vitaminer og stimulanser?" Kristen Videnskab* besvarer dette spørgsmål med et afgjort nej.

Hvor langt mere pålidelig, sund og tilfredsstillende er dog ikke den levevis, der udtrykker Gud, og som Kristus Jesus belærte os om og anskueliggjorde.

Mesteren forstod, at alt virkeligt Liv er Gud, som klart kan opfattes af de åndelige sanser, selv om Han er usynlig for de materielle sanser. Og Mesteren angav tydeligt, at vi kan lære dette guddommelige Liv at kende og virkeligt genspejle det, da han sagde: "Jeg er kommen, for at de skal have liv og have overflod" (Johannes-Evangeliet 10:10).

Jesus har i højere grad end nogen anden stået som udtryk for, hvordan man kan leve et virkelig godt liv. Han forstod, at Liv, Gud, er Ånd og Kærlighed, og at en Gudlignende levevis giver udtryk for, at vort virkelige, åndelige selv er Kærlighedens lignelse. Jesus stolede på, at Faderen, guddommelig Ånd, ville give ham alt: legemlig sundhed, det daglige brød, ja selve livet. I dag lærer Kristen Videnskab menneskeheden, hvordan de skal følge den anvisning på en god levevis, som blev givet af ham, der sagde: "Derfor må I ikke være bekymrede og sige: 'Hvad skal vi spise?' eller: 'Hvad skal vi drikke?' eller: 'Hvad skal vi klæde os i?'" (Mattæus-Evangeliet 6:31).

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, skriver: "Åndelig livsførelse og lyksalighed er de eneste vidnesbyrd, hvorved vi kan erkende sand tilværelse og føle den uudsigelige fred, som kommer af en alt-absorberende åndelig kærlighed" (Videnskab og Helse med Nøgle til Skriften, s. 264).

Hvordan kan man lære at leve åndeligt? Når man forstår Bibelens dybere betydning, som den åbenbares i Kristen Videnskab, begynder man at se, at mennesket ikke er, hvad det synes at være. Det er ikke et legemligt væsen, adskilt fra sin skaber og underkastet sundhedslove, og det behøver ikke en omhyggeligt udvalgt diætmad for at kunne bevare sit helbred. Bibelen definerer mennesket som Guds, Åndens, billede. Mennesket er derfor fuldt ud åndeligt og Gudligt. Ånd er grundlaget for dets sande identitet, som for evigt er fuldkommen, tryg og beskyttet. Efterhånden som man begynder at opfatte disse sandheder og lærer at udtrykke den ærlighed, renhed og uselviske kærlighed, som udgør ens åndelige selv, begynder man at leve åndeligt.

Hvad betyder nu dette for vor rent menneskelige tilværelse? Efterhånden som vi gør fremgang i en åndelig og god levevis, opdager vi, at vi ganske naturligt gør os mere og mere uafhængig af de materielle metoder til opfyldelsen af vore menneskelige behov, og vi befries for at nære ængstelse angående det materielle legemes fornødenheder. Ja, vi opdager til vor store glæde, at vi har herredømme over legemet og dets omgivelser, fordi en god levevis gradvis løfter os op til den forståelse, at mennesket i virkeligheden er Åndens lignelse, og at det lever i Ånd, ikke i materie, samt at det i ét og alt styres af Gud, som er menneskets virkelige Liv.

Når vi på denne måde begynder at se den sande beskaffenhed af Gud og mennesket og i dagliglivet begynder at udtrykke de egenskaber, vi har fra Gud: ydmyhed, tålmodighed, mildhed, tilgivelse og medfølelse, så begynder vi også at leve, som Jesus levede. Denne åndelige måde at leve på, den eneste virkelig gode måde at leve på, medfører "den uudsigelige fred, som kommer af en alt-absorberende åndelig kærlighed." Og dette giver os alt, hvad vi menneskeligt set har brug for.

**Christian Science:* Udtales 'Kristjen 'Saiens.

Den danske oversættelse af Kristen Videnskabs lærebog "Videnskab og Helse med Nøgle til Skriften" af Mary Baker Eddy fås med den engelske tekst på de modstående sider. Den kan købes på Kristen Videnskabs læseværelser samt hos Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

Weekend Issue

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Rocking the two-party boat

MIAMI CHICAGO
Road to the conventions 7

A cloud no bigger than George C. Wallace casts a shadow over the American two-party system. The possibility that his third-party candidacy might throw the presidential election into the House is becoming more apparent — and could influence the conventions at Miami Beach and Chicago next month.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

GEORGE C. WALLACE OF ALABAMA IS going to get a substantial vote in the 1968 election, it appears, and could decide the outcome.

It raises the whole issue of third parties and the part they play under the two-party system. Some think Mr. Wallace may knock that system down.

In a contest between Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Richard M. Nixon, the polls currently estimate Mr. Wallace would get 15 to 16 percent of the popular vote. His strength has been gradually growing.

Both conventions this year are conscious of Mr. Wallace. Candidates are being appraised with reference to him. Since neither party has a popular majority at this point, each would like to siphon off Wallace strength.

"Don't nominate Senator McCarthy," Humphrey backers may warn at Chicago. "If you do the Wallace percentage rises from 16 percent [with Mr. Humphrey] to 18 percent."

Nixon supporters may use the same argument at Miami Beach. "Don't nominate Governor Rockefeller," they may urge. "In a Humphrey-Rockefeller-Wallace race, the Wallace vote rises to 21 percent."

Neither argument will be controlling but may have some weight. Mr. Wallace probably will cause the "law and order" plank of both conventions to be strengthened.

The Wallace strength lies in the South and small-town and rural areas. Pollster Louis Harris says 99 percent of his supporters are white, 85 percent are Protestant, and twice as many never went past the eighth grade as went to college.

At the conventions, says public-opinion analyst Richard Scammon, Mr. Wallace is the real threat to the "establishment," not Nelson A. Rockefeller and Eugene J. McCarthy.

Vote defended

In 1948 another Southern states' rights, third-party candidate, Sen. Strom Thurmond, polled only 2.4 percent of the actual vote. Mr. Wallace would seem to be doing five or six times better.

Third-party candidates often see a big vote in the polls melt away on Election Day. People, when it comes to the pinch, don't want to "throw their vote away" on somebody with no prospect of winning.

This argument can be used two ways, however. Much will depend on the degree of racial unrest this summer, with Mr. Wallace probably benefiting by turbulence.

Mr. Wallace can, and is, arguing that this year a ballot for him is not "thrown away" since a big vote—if the Humphrey-Nixon vote (or that of two other major party competitors) is close—could throw the election into the House of Representatives.

Although Senator Thurmond got only 2.4 percent of the popular vote in 1948, he carried 39 Electoral College votes: Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and one bolting delegate from Tennessee.

If Mr. Wallace got 16 percent of the popular vote, it would probably mean carrying several other states in the South. His electoral vote might go to 53 or more: Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 6; Georgia, 12; Louisiana, 10; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 8. Politicians would deny some of these states, but they acknowledge that there is small precedent to judge by.

Wallace threat to GOP

Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R) of Michigan declares flatly that he thinks the chances at present are "better than 50-50 that the election will go into the House this year."

Mr. Ford may be taking a professionally gloomy view to try to counteract Mr. Wallace's attraction for Republicans. It is generally felt that Mr. Wallace is a greater threat to Republicans than to Democrats—particularly in Southern states.

There are 538 in the Electoral College, and the Constitution prescribes that a candidate must get a majority—270—to be elected.

If the latest Gallup Poll rating were divided proportionately among 538 electors in accordance with percentage ratings, the election would go to the House. In popular approval the poll gives Mr. Humphrey 40 percent, Nixon 35 percent, Wallace 16 percent, undecided 9 percent. Translated into electors: Humphrey 215, Nixon 188, Wallace 86, undecided 48. Nobody would have a majority of electors (270) so Congress would decide.

However, things don't work that way. Under the winner-take-all system, each state's electors go as a block. The result is likely to be erratic. The distribution of electors only roughly coincides with the popular vote.

The prospects are still largely against an election in the House. In weighing the chances, however, the likelihood of a House election is probably greater today than at any time since 1948. There were four parties in 1948, led by Harry S. Truman, Thomas E. Dewey, Senator Thurmond, and Henry A. Wallace. If the popular vote had been shifted *by only 0.6 percent in two states* in 1948, the House would have had to decide the issue. The nation came within a hairbreadth of a very dangerous situation.

The Wallace phenomenon raises the question of whether the old rule that third parties get nowhere in the United States still holds true.

"The most momentous fact about the pattern of American politics," wrote scholar Clinton Rossiter in 1960, "is that we live under a persistent, obdurate, one might almost say tyrannical, two-party system.

"We have the Republicans and we have the Democrats, and we have almost no one else, no other strictly political aggregate that amounts to a corporal's guard in the struggle for power."

This rule has been true almost without exception in the history of the United States. It must be seriously weighed, however, whether the Wallace phenomenon does not challenge that ancient rule.

In England a third party—Labour—rose and coexisted with the two other parties, ultimately eroding the Liberals. But in the U.S. no third party has ever risen by that route to become a major party and no major party has ever diminished to become a third party: The Federalists and Whigs disappeared; they didn't become third parties. The Republicans appeared; they became a major party almost at once.

Splinter parties persist

Of course, there have been a lot of so-called "third parties," but their importance has been more in their influence on the major parties than on what they accomplished themselves.

There is always a group of odd splinter parties in the U.S. In 1956, for example, Enoch Holtwick (Prohibitionist), Farrell Dobbs (Socialist Workers), Henry B. Krajewski (American Third Party), and T. Coleman Andrews (who ran under seven labels in 19 states) all asked for votes. They attracted fewer than 1 percent of the total votes cast. This will be true, also, in 1968.

In 1912 the Progressive Party of Theodore Roosevelt gave Woodrow Wilson the election; another "Progressive" party in 1924 was the organ of Robert M. LaFollette; and the name was again revived for Henry Wallace in 1948. The latter did not gain any electoral votes but did get 2.38 percent of the popular vote and importantly influenced the results in several states. (Some think an equivalent "peace party" in 1968 may do the same thing this year. If the electors are very closely balanced, a peace party might tip the scale.)

Third party absorbed

The Populists seemed close to becoming a permanent third party at one time and left a memorable legacy. President Johnson is often said to have a Populist background. This was the party of Tom Watson, Ignatius Donnelly, "Sockless Jerry" Simpson, and James B. Weaver, their candidate for president. They were indigenous agrarian radicals.

The rule is, though, that when a third-party threat arises, one of the older parties moves over to grab its ideas, however awkwardly. That was true of the Populists. The Democrats nominated William Jennings Bryan, and the Populists fell in line by nominating Bryan themselves. Exit Populists.

The heavy costs of political campaigning become higher every year with radio and TV and make it difficult to finance splinter factions. Also, as some of the peace groups are belatedly discovering, it is very difficult to get a new party on the ballot. In Massachusetts, for example, Mr. Wallace's supporters are struggling for the requisite number of signatures, and the requirement varies in every state. Some states also demand early registration.

"The two-party system is so much a part of our government and political structure," wrote C. A. Berdahl, "that it need not be argued, nor explained, nor even understood; it is, like the Constitution and the Monroe Doctrine, something we accept as a matter of course."

Probably these circumstances still hold good and will control the former Governor of Alabama and his third party in time. But there are new factors in the situation that leave some doubts. Chief of these is the militant demand of Negroes for a greater economic, social, and political share of American power. It seems unlikely that this will go away in the next few years. Nothing quite like it has been seen before. The Civil War was, of course, a struggle between the rival regions and economies of one race—whites.

Associated with the black revolt in the view of many is the problem of the ghetto, of the new submerged urban "underclass," and of the growing crime rate, along with many other problems.

George Wallace does not say so directly, but his style and language enlist to his banner many who vehemently oppose a change in the relationship between the races, and who advocate strong, repressive measures against crime, riots, and urban unrest.

It is not easy to see how either of the older parties can use the traditional tactics of absorbing the newcomers' ideas on such an issue.

If the racial tension continues or increases, if turbulence of the cities rouses men's passions persistently, the tendency to polarize the opposition in a "Wallace party," some think, is likely to persist for some time.

In any case, the Wallace threat overhangs both Miami Beach and Chicago next month.

The art of the possible

. . . . From the bookshelf

The Life of Politics, by Henry Fairlie. New York: Basic Books. London: Methuen. $5.95.

By Geoffrey Godsell

Henry Fairlie is a Briton and this book has special reference to British politics. It was published in Britain just after Easter. For the American edition, Mr. Fairlie has written a special preface in which he suggests that "one can, by writing with some information about the problems of free government in one country, help to illuminate much the same problems in another country." If he is thereby making the claim in behalf of "The Life of Politics," most readers of his book will find themselves endorsing it. Significantly, most of the first two chapters has already been read into the Congressional Record.

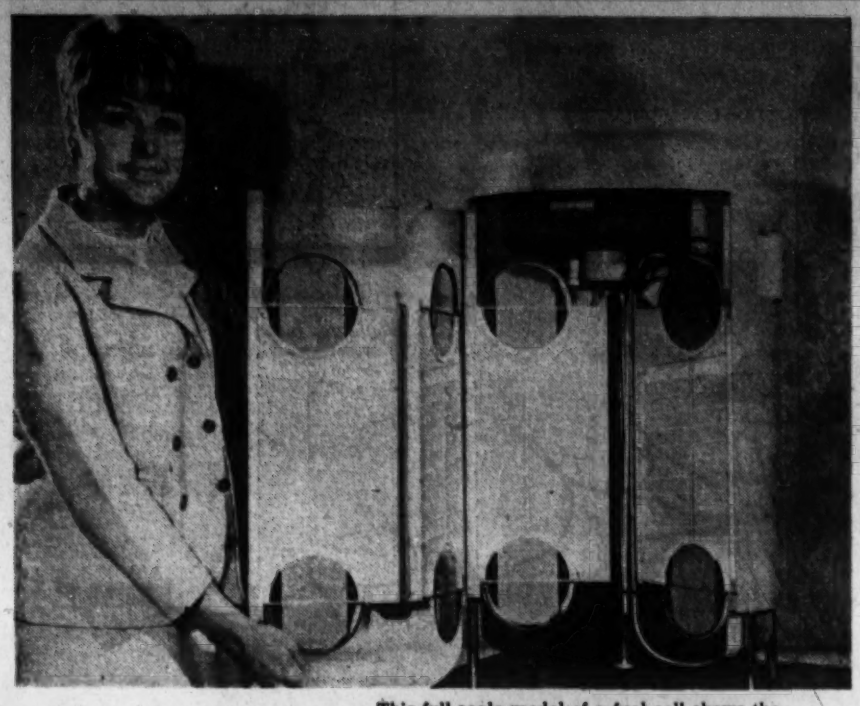
What Mr. Fairlie has to say is a healthy corrective to the tendency in the English-speaking world often to react to "politics" or "politicians" as if they were dirty words. Of course there are good politicians and bad politicians. But Americans, like Britons, can thank their politicians as a whole for keeping the machinery of democracy working. As Mr. Fairlie reminds us:

"Politics are not a prize-giving or a garden fête. They are the attempt to reconcile the all too discordant appetites, wills, interests and aspirations of men—whether men in the mass, in society . . . or individual men, in the closets of power—in no more than the hope that any decision will at least be in the direction of the people's good. To this attempt the extraordinary politician brings qualities which we should learn to appreciate, even to savour. It is dirty work in the engine-room; but the ship would not move without it—or those prepared to undertake it."

Mr. Fairlie has the gift of making politics come alive—even when he takes us back to the days of Disraeli and Gladstone. His knowledge and insight are never boring and are buoyed along by an almost romantic affection and awe for what he writes about so stimulatingly. Indeed, so enthusiastic is he that unless readers keep their feet firmly on the ground they might find themselves not even noticing his book's single greatest defect. This is his failure to come up with any detailed and constructive proposals to meet the widespread cynicism of both Britons and Americans toward the state of their political systems today. True, he has a concluding chapter entitled "Present Discontents." In the very last sentence of that chapter, he says that "the constitution itself . . . is out of joint" and indirectly calls for its reform. But he leaves us wondering just how.

Clearly he would not radically change the institutions: he celebrates them too warmly in the body of his book for that. Neither would he enlist academics to suggest what changes might be made. He is too tart—even unfair—in his strictures on political scientists, particularly Professor Bernard Crick of Sheffield University, for that. And his vigorous and persuasive defense of the two-party system as we know it in both Britain and the United States would preclude (as he sees it) any fancy refinements like proportional representation. Yet the closest he comes to diagnosing what might be wrong, at least in the British system—and thereby implying what needs to be done to put things right—is in pointing to the erosion in Parliament of the representative principle. Once the members of the majority party have won their seats in Parliament today, he argues, their function is more to sustain the Government in office than to represent the constituents or interests which elected them.

By this yardstick, the United States Congress is much more representative than Parliament at Westminster. But if Mr. Fairlie's diagnosis were rephrased to make it a lack of effective two-way communication between governing and governed, we would identify a problem common to both Britain and the United States. This lack has contributed to the eruptions in Britain of whites in support of Enoch Powell and in the United States of the black ghettos—and in both lands of students in the universities. And this lack needs to be made good on both sides of the Atlantic.



Power at sea

This full-scale model of a fuel cell shows the kind of unit the Canadian Government is acquiring for oceanographic defense work. The cell can produce five watts continuously while operating unattended for a year. Solid chemicals are used in the hydrogen-oxygen fuel cell, being developed by Canadian Allis-Chalmers.

Business slowdown was forecast

The economic scene

By David R. Francis
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

BUSINESS

When the Associated Press carried an incorrect story in 1897 reporting the passing of Mark Twain, the humorist-author cabled from London: "The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated."

Similarly, last week the highly influential Wall Street Journal carried a front-page story with this headline: "End of the boom? Many analysts predict expansion of economy finally will halt in '68; Some see a recession early in '69; Tax bill is expected to have a major impact."

The response from some economists was much like that of Mark Twain.

Said Dr. Arthur F. Burns, one of the greatest students of the business cycle and former economic adviser to President Eisenhower: "It is premature to expect a recession. I don't see the evidence of it yet."

3% GNP growth predicted

Or Leif Olsen, First National City Bank economist: "The gloomy forecasts are being overdone. It is excessive. A slowdown in the economy was built into nearly everybody's forecast, including that of the Council of Economic Advisers."

Thus, some statistics showing such a slowdown shouldn't come as any surprise, he added.

Mr. Olsen is predicting 3 percent real growth in gross national product in the second half of this year. GNP is the dollar value of total goods and services produced in the nation. That would be half the 6 percent real growth in the first half of this year.

William C. Freund, vice-president and economist for the New York Stock Exchange, stated Saturday: "In the year ahead, I foresee a retardation in our rate of overall economic growth but no recession."

A high government official recently spoke of a 2 percent growth in GNP later this year—not a recession.

Both Mr. Olsen and Dr. Freund have excellent track records for their forecasts. Dr. Burns doesn't make predictions on a regular basis.

Of course, the art of economic forecasting has not been perfected. Far from it.

At this time, though, the majority of economists are figuring on a slowdown—not a recession. The Wall Street Journal article rounded up the pessimistic minority.

The Journal article appeared Tuesday, the day after the stock market had taken a steep slide. The article certainly did not go unnoticed on Wall Street. The market continued to go down in the next days. Whether the Journal article played a part would be impossible to tell.

Curiously, the economic bears got some reinforcement last week from the market itself. Stock-market prices are among the very best of the leading indicators. The Dow-Jones Industrial Average last week fell some 45 points from its high early in the month before recovering somewhat early Friday.

Variety of indicators urged

One expert in the leading indicators pointed out that none of these statistics—including stock prices—is perfect. "I would much rather put my money on a variety of indicators," he added.

These indicators have shown some leveling tendency in the last four months. There has been no concerted decline, something which has preceded past recessions. Nor has there yet been a slowdown in the rate of aggregate economic activity.

Several factors may account for the stock-market dip. Some money may be flowing out of stocks into bonds with the prospects of somewhat lower interest rates and higher bond prices.

Many investors have found the tax surcharge biting into the profitability of their companies. Quarterly reports often are showing that a company would have had record profits but for the surcharge.

Yet a Wall Street Journal survey of 457 companies indicates a 10.2 percent jump in profits in the April-June quarter from the same period in 1967. That's not far behind the 11.1 percent year-to-year gain in the first quarter.

Most economists, though, expect the rate of gain in profits to decline. Argus Research Corporation put it this way: "The most important development for the stock market . . . is the fact that a severe profits squeeze is now developing. Sharply rising wage costs, declining operating rates, and intensified price competition will erode profit margins."

Buyer response studied

A third factor in the market may be the response of institutional buyers. The rise in prices after President Johnson's March 30 peace move and last week's price drop have been much more rapid than usual.

Professional managers of mutual funds, pension funds, or trust funds are entrusted with vast amounts of money. Some believe they are much more trigger-happy in their stock-market moves than John Q. Public. Undoubtedly, though, many ordinary investors are today more sophisticated and more speculative. Their reactions too are often as quick as a jack rabbit's.

Whether a recession does develop will depend on several variables. Will housing turn up as fast as many economists expect? Will the Federal Reserve System ease up on credit? Some figure it already has to a small degree, but the banking figures don't show it yet. Will the federal government actually restrain its spending as much as the $6 billion "mandatory reduction" called for by Congress? Some doubt it.

Last fiscal year's budget deficit was $25 billion. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures forecasts the 1968-69 deficit at $2.4 billion. But Congress just approved a $9 billion supplemental appropriation. That isn't promising for keeping the deficit down.

Gaullist worker-participation concept fading

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

"Participation," the Aladdin's lamp of Gen. Charles de Gaulle during the dark days of May and June, is unmistakably running short of oil.

It was in the light of the concept of participation that the general promised, particularly in his magisterial television interview of June 8, to build a sort of castle in France on the ruins of those two abysmal failures, as he described them, capitalism and communism.

The elections are over and six weeks have passed. Bitter arguments over possible interpretations of participation, and as to the results of all the interpretations are the only signs that the idea still exists.

Even Maurice Couve de Murville, loyal expositor of Gaullist policy, when he first appeared before the new Assembly as Prime Minister, suggested a version of participation that might have been prepared by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The basic concept of participation—that workers should share in the profits, management, and ownership of their companies—has had some form of recognition in France since 1879. Both the World War II Vichy and exile governments tried to deal with the issue—unsuccessfully.

General de Gaulle remained determined to put the concept into use. The result was adoption of the Vallon amendment in 1965, as a part of the law on company taxation.

Assumptions noted

The Vallon amendment assumed that any increase in the capital value of an enterprise, other than by new money brought by shareholders, must be due in part to the workers, and that it should therefore be in part attributed to the workers.

The assumption was that the workers' pay had either been cut or not properly calculated and that this illicit gain had taken the form of an increase in assets. Other explanations, such as dividends withheld, government subsidies or allowances, tax cuts, money derived from customers through unjustifiable prices, insufficient remuneration for management, and above all the explanation that the gain was entirely due to brilliant planning and control—these were indignantly pushed aside, at first, by the supporters of the Vallon plan.

The supporters, it happened, were all theorists. Labor leaders and workers unanimously saw the plan as a means for withholding fair wages today with a promise of pie tomorrow. Employers insisted that the idea was meaningless in practice. In the end the government appointed the Mathey Commission, on Feb. 16, 1966, to summarize the difficulties and advantages if any.

The Mathey report, issued less than six years later, stated bluntly that the conceptions of business on which the Vallon amendment had been based were so unreal that a search for the least harmful way of applying it had been the only possible course for the commission. No system of accountancy could be devised by which a specific increase in total assets could be credited to the employees of an enterprise.

Plan denounced

Labor continued to denounce the plan as trickery, but also pointed out that remuneration would become a matter of luck, since hard and earnest workers in a losing company would go unrewarded while careless workers in a prosperous company would be paid more for less work.

In the end General de Gaulle was obliged to use special crisis powers, on the ground that the economy was in danger. In this way, without legislative discussion, he was able to issue an ordinance with the effect of law, in midsummer 1967.

But it had had to be so watered down that probably only 6 to 7 percent of France's workers will be affected, with possible increases of only 1 or 2 percent in their annual pay—put aside in investment funds, available for the company's use, and not to be distributed to the workers until five years later.

So many promises have been made, before and during the election campaign, that some sort of specific plan for participation now seems inevitable. Official and semiofficial spokesmen have sometimes implied that it will be presented in the form of an outline law, to be put before the public by referendum.

At other times the traditional procedure of a "project de loi" presented by the government to the Assembly and adopted by the UDR majority—the pure Gaullists, with 60 percent of the seats—seems more likely.

There is also the possibility that General de Gaulle will put his new mutation in such form as to incorporate it in the Constitution of Oct. 4, 1958, accepted by popular vote soon after the general's return. Article 89 states that changes can be made on the government's proposal, if voted by both houses and approved by referendum.

Slowdown, European unrest blamed

Signs of instability trigger market fall

The week on Wall Street

By Martin Skala
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The gathering clouds over Wall Street broke into stormy weather last week.

Successive waves of selling battered both the blue-chip and glamour sectors, as the stock market slid to its worst set-back since last winter.

The weakness stemmed primarily from fears of a sharp slowdown in the economy, as well as concern over political instability in Eastern Europe.

The blue-chip Dow-Jones Industrial Average (DJI) plummeted 25 points in two sessions Monday and Thursday, winding up the week at 888.47. A modest recovery in Friday's trading arrested the string of six straight declines. The major exchanges were closed Wednesday.

In only two weeks, the market drop has wiped out most of the DJI's hard-won gains over the past three months. Other broad averages tumbled, too, as few groups were spared in the price break.

Some sight recession

The Standard & Poor's 425 industrials sagged 2.36 points to 106.98.

The number of declines exceeded advances by a margin of 1,234 to 356 on the Big Board.

Taking their toll of investor confidence were gloomy forecasts of disinflationary "overkill." Some economists maintain the recently enacted surtax, combined with a flattening out of industrial production and corporate profits, may produce a recession.

With stock prices at high levels after the late spring run-up, and an earlier try at a summer rally blunted, the market was vulnerable to such bad news.

A majority of analysts, however, poohpooh talk of a temporary slowdown snowballing into a full-fledged recession. In an election year, government economic policies, especially an easing of the monetary situation, would soon reverse any business contraction, it is felt.

A big question at the weekend was whether the unexpectedly sharp decline had run its course. As usual, opinion is mixed.

"There's no indication as yet that the reaction is complete," said Myron S. Helman, Shields & Co. technical analyst. The downswing won't be reversed, according to Mr. Helman, until the market has successfully tested the psychologically important 880 and 890 area of the Dow-Jones Industrial Average. On three previous occasions since mid-April, sell-offs have been arrested in this area.

Decline assessed

John W. Schulz of Wolfe & Co. thinks any significant decline from the current average price levels probably would bring forth "more climactic selling" and soon create an "extraordinarily strong technical position" for a sustained uptrend.

Even if the economic picture looks drab, Mr. Schulz says, it would be "premature to write off" the underlying bull market.

Other analysts were heartened by the relative inactivity of the performance funds during last week's decline.

Even if the funds are not bidding for stock aggressively, the fact that they are not unloading in a big way is encouraging, the reasoning goes.

While last week's volume was unusually heavy, totaling 54,931,952 shares, big-block traders were largely on the sidelines.

Among the few pockets of strength were the oils, food retailers, and building materials. Atlantic Richfield, buoyed by a huge oil strike in Alaska, scored 8¼ points gain to 191¼.

It had jumped 27 points on one leap at the opening Monday. Mobil, Phillips, and Standard Oil of New Jersey also rose on account of their involvement in arctic oil exploration. Mobil rose 3½ points to 54⅛.

Market indicators

Week ended July 26

By the Associated Press

Dow-Jones stock averages

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Inds	900.32	885.47	888.47	—25.45
20 Rails	254.44	250.86	250.86	— 6.94
15 Utils	132.19	131.55	131.81	— 1.47
65 Stks	323.60	319.76	319.85	— 8.25

Standard & Poor's stock indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
425 Inds	108.10	106.57	106.98	— 2.36
20 Rails	49.66	48.96	49.32	— 1.28
55 Utils	67.29	66.72	66.87	— .99
500 Stks	99.33	97.94	98.34	— 2.12

What stocks did

	Latest wk	Prev wk	Yr ago
Advances	356	567	871
Declines	1234	1000	596
Unchanged	98	113	120
Total issues	1688	1680	1587
New yearly highs	77	229	296
Near yearly lows	90	39	47

Stock transactions

Latest week's sales	54,931,952
Previous week's sales	58,875,482
Year-ago sales	53,953,230

20 most active stocks

By the Associated Press

	Weekly sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Occid Pet	1,292,200	47⅞	43¼	45⅝	—1⅛
Am Tel Tel	634,500	52¼	50¾	51¼	— ⅛
Sperry Rand	499,900	47⅝	43⅞	45¼	Unch
Sunasco	469,100	34⅝	30¼	30¾	—3½
Imp Cp Am	438,600	16½	14⅝	15⅛	— ¾
Std Oil NJ	426,800	79⅞	76	79⅝	+ ⅜
US Indust	412,300	30¾	28⅝	27⅞	—2¾
Calif Finan	389,500	13½	11⅝	12½	— ⅝
Atl Rich	378,800	200	174	191¼	+43¾
Auto Sprink	350,100	28½	22⅞	24⅛	—4¾
Hooker Ch	347,000	68⅜	63	68⅛	+ ⅝
Assoc Inves	335,900	37¾	34¾	35½	—1½
Un Carbide	307,900	43	41¼	42⅛	— ½
Coml Cred	307,000	62⅛	58¼	59	— 2⅛
Phillips Pet	298,100	65⅛	57⅝	63⅞	+3⅝
Mobil Oil	292,100	55	49¼	54⅛	+3⅝
Chrysler	281,000	65	61	61¼	—4½
Unit Airlin	261,000	41¾	37¾	37¾	—4⅛
Tex Gulf Sul	260,000	39	36¼	36⅞	—1⅜
Heller We	259,900	19⅞	17⅜	17¾	—1¾

Gasoline from coal

A sample of gasoline produced from coal is displayed by Lenwood E. Johnson, a research technician at Humble Oil & Refining Company's Baytown (Texas) refinery. Pulverized coal was liquefied and hydrogenated into a product of molecular weight easily converted into gasoline. Humble is seeking to produce the synthetic fuel at costs competitive with gasoline made from crude oil.

Confidence in pound seeps back

London

Foreign-exchange and banking circles in London are beginning to adopt more confident views about the prospects for the pound sterling and a return to stability in currency markets generally.

The pound displayed increased strength in the forward markets recently, with three-month discounts in terms of the U.S. dollar narrowing to 1.40 cents and the one-year discount down to 6.75 cents.

The three-month discount was as high as 3 cents last month before the central bankers' meeting at Basel that resulted in a $2 billion standby credit for sterling.

The forward discount rate declines have created a profit margin for operators enabling them to lend money in London.

Observers say British industrialists appear to be getting confident enough to sell commercial dollars on the forward market, while overseas importers of British goods are in some cases hurrying to settle commitments rather than see the rate move against them.

The consensus among Eurodollar dealers is that an influx of fresh funds is on its way and that dollars have already flowed back into Europe since the U.S. Federal Reserve relaxed its credit policy.

Incomes tread water

By the Associated Press

Washington

The average after-tax income of Americans increased by $53 during the second quarter of this year, but most of it was gobbled up by inflation, reports the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Per capita income after taxes rose to $2,919 at an annual rate during the April-June period, but when the figure is adjusted for price increases since 1958 the gain was only $15 per person.

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Individualism vs. 'degree factories'

British students jar universities

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Talk with us; understanding is free.

"Understand us; we are part of one another.

"No more 'them' against 'us.'

"Each one is indispensable.

"Talking and working together, we create an education."

These words came from Britain's largest art college — a school seized and held by students for six weeks in May and June and turned into a "free" institution.

What Hornsey Art College students and others are saying is:

"For goodness' sake, communicate with us and stop treating us like children."

Shana Dennis is a second-year Hull University social-science student. She wears a bright maroon sweater and blue jeans. Long blond hair cascades down her back.

Miss Dennis is disillusioned with the "degree factory," as she calls the university, because she feels individualism is stifled.

"We are given no access to information [on university policy] that directly concerns us," she says. She cites a recent move at Hull University to increase residence-hall fees without student consultation.

"It's secret diplomacy," Miss Dennis says, using a new cliché in British universities.

It means that university authorities make decisions on matters students feel directly concern them without student participation or knowledge.

Professors are surprised at the vehemence with which some students say this.

"I never even knew that some students were even remotely interested in some of the issues of university policy. If they want to be concerned with such dull matters then let them," said one professor.

At Cambridge University where a group of some 100 radical students demanded a takeover of the university, a senior professor said:

"I always thought of a university as a single community with a single interest not a society with a balance of power."

That similar situations should have erupted at about a dozen British universities within the last six months is very often because, justified or not, students feel there is a breakdown in communication.

It is symptomatic of the militant student rebellion against the status quo. It is a revolt against paternalism; against an educational system which they feel bypasses them in the decisionmaking process and which concerns itself more with producing graduates than developing personality and creativity.

"There is also the feeling of frustration that with all their tremendous intellectual excitement they will end up working for some bank—that it all ends in a drudge," says a London School of Economics lecturer (teacher).

The majority of British students, however, are not anxious to disrupt the status quo. They are certainly not for militant action.

Christopher Finn, a third-year English student at Cambridge University, contemptuously dismisses recent protests as "a late adolescent urge for self-display created by a small minority with very little to do."

But as Frank Harris-Jones, deputy registrar of Hull University, points out, "The militants are exerting very much more influence than is proportional to their numbers and mobilizing a great deal more support than one would have expected."

Mr. Harris-Jones also warns that universities are going to see more trouble. "This is only the first wave,' he says.

Why student unrest should occur in Britain is a mystery to some university authorities.

Unlike their radical counterparts in France, British students cannot complain of overcrowded classes. They cannot say the establishment's political prejudices prevent them from finding jobs. Moreover, there is a historical absence on British campuses of student ferment that has characterized continental universities for the last 100 years.

Yet at Hornsey Art College, a Victorian building tucked away on a leafy north London lane, students took over the building en masse. They expelled the principal from his office (he has not been seen since on the campus). They manned administrative posts.

This set off a chain reaction of dissatisfaction with present art courses among other British art colleges.

At Essex University in the idyllic Constable countryside, militant students boycotted lectures, "liberated" zones on the campus, and declared a "free" university. (Though variously interpreted, a "free" university, according to one lecturer, is a place where antiadministration staff and students hold their own appointed lectures and where people come and go as they please.)

At Hull University in Yorkshire militants seized and held the administration block for five days. Standing shoulder to shoulder, they prevented university authorities from entering.

One explanation for British student unrest is disillusionment with the Labour government by left-wing students who feel the party has compromised itself on its moral obligations—especially regarding Vietnam.

What the radical students now see emerging in Britain is "consensus politics" — a growing likeness between the major political parties.

"What it boils down to," says Dr. M. J. Desai, a lecturer at the London School of Economics, "is that there is no scope within the parliamentary system for dissent. Moral objections and ideology have gone out of [party] politics."

Tariq Ali, a former Oxford student and militant leader of a recent violent anti-Vietnam demonstration in Grosvenor Square, says it is against this "consensus politics" that a movement, originally based on Vietnam, is beginning.

Speaking on the aims of militant students on a British Broadcasting Corporation television panel which included leading world student radicals, Mr. Ali said:

"Students are protesting about Vietnam and finding they knew all they had to know about Vietnam. So they developed. They adopted a critique of societies and social structures which allowed Vietnam to take place.

"We feel universities have a role to play . . . that they can be built into centers of revolutionary protest. And the way for students to act in conjunction with workers is to act as a fuse, a spark, which will act as dynamite and set the rest of the community."

University authorities regard this as "inflammatory" talk and clearly distinguish it from "bourgeois politics" as the radicals disparagingly dub the demands of the more moderate element who seek basic improvements within the present system. That includes demands such as more student representation or establishing a dialogue on syllabus reform.

The militants (sometimes more appropriately the anarchists) who indulge in "radical, ideological politics," spurn these minor concessions.

Says Charles Hart, who is associated with the extreme left-wing Radical Student Alliance:

"We are against consultative committees. It's a sop. A halfway measure. It's not that things need to work better, but that the structure (of universities) needs to be changed.

Arguments such as this, especially when they include a repudiation of accepted values in society, make many university administrators and professors despair of any hope of communication.

First of two articles on student protests in Britain. Next, on Aug. 2, first page, second section, "Reforms sought by students."

★Czech reform leaders lack support of Western nations

Continued from Page 1

Czech people have looked to the West in vain for help in gaining a higher freedom. To them, it is an all too familiar story.

In the year 1620 the Czech peoples were mostly Protestants, and wished to remain so. They prepared to defend themselves against the armies of the Catholic emperor. They were promised help from the countries of the Protestant Union to the north and west.

On the day of battle there were no allies at hand.

The Czechs were overwhelmed in the battle at "the white mountain." Ever since, when tempted to fight for liberty, and when promised help from the West, they tend to remember the battle they fought alone at "the white mountain."

Munich was the time when they almost believed that times had changed and help would come. Times had not changed that much. To the men of London and Paris in 1938 the fate of Prague seemed a far-away matter. And so also it has seemed to the men of Washington during these past weeks of another Czech crisis.

Evidence of isolationism

At the White House there has been puzzlement. Older members of the staff remember how passionate was the feeling of American public opinion at the time of the Hungarian crisis of more recent times, as also it was at the time of Munich.

In 1938 Americans, generally, cared very much about the fate of Czechoslovakia, and were loud in their demands that Britain and France fulfill their expectations. (Few suggested that the United States might itself do something.)

It is merely an observable fact that in July of 1968 there is no pressure upon the White House from American public opinion to do anything to help the Czechs.

It is almost as though the roles of 1938 had been reversed.

Then, Americans wanted Europeans to fight for Czech freedom.

Now, Europeans, particularly the British, feel a deep urge to do something. But the power to act lies in Washington. And in Washington there is no detectable popular urge to do anything except avoid any more "foreign entanglements." Here is the evidence that there is indeed a "new isolationism" in the American people.

'Domestic' problem

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey merely repeated the obvious when he again asserted that "the United States is not the world's policeman." This might not have been accurate five years ago. Clearly, it is increasingly a factual observation today.

At least for the time being, for better or for worse, Washington has gone out of business of rescuing victims of oppression in far-away places.

All of which puts the Czech crisis within the context of a "domestic" matter. There, however, it is of extreme interest, and will undoubtedly greatly influence the future relations of countries and parties inside the Communist community.

Moscow has demanded that the Czechs return to Communist orthodoxy and admit "Warsaw Pact troops" within the Czech frontiers.

Except in matters of style this is about what happened to the Czechs after the battle of the white mountain. Protestantism was prohibited. The Czechs were forced back into the orthodoxy of the emperor. And imperial troops kept them in subjection—down to 1918.

It won't be quite that easy for the Russians now as it was for the emperor in 1620. There is vast sympathy for the Czech "reformists" in Communist parties outside the bloc. Moscow dare not impose its will too heavily lest it cause revulsion in the important Communist parties in France, Germany, Italy, and Japan. The Czechs do get some help from outside Communists so their new leaders have some bargaining position.

It will be fascinating to watch the seepage of Czech liberalism throughout the Communist bloc. Will Moscow be able to seal off her own frontiers? Might the infection spread into the Ukraine, which has always had autonomous leanings? How long can East Germany keep out the new doctrines?

The meeting between the Russian and Czech Communist leaders must prove to be one of the most important milestones in the history of the Communist movement.

But the countries of the West will only be spectators.

Draft shift urged on GOP

By the Associated Press

Washington

Young Republicans want the party's 1968 platform to include reform of the Selective Service System with the eventual goal of a volunteer army.

"Today's draft system . . . represents forced service, an unlegislated tax, almost enslavement of millions of young Americans," said Jack McDonald, chairman of the Young Republican National Federation.

Mr. McDonald told a news conference: "We totally commit the resources of the Young Republicans to rectify these inequities, and will work toward draft reform being a part of the GOP platform."

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PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
BUREAU OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Bureau of Building Construction for Mass. State Project No. A66-3, Contract No. 1 Repairs and Renovations, National Guard Armory, Greenfield, Mass. in general the project includes: General renovations including masonry, roofing, new toilet and other minor plumbing renovations.

All bids will be received at the office of the Bureau of Building Construction, Room 2109, twenty first floor, State Office Building, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass. no later than the time and date specified below and be publicly opened and read aloud in Room 2107. Any bid received after the time and date specified will not be considered.

Sealed bids for the General Contract submitted on a form furnished by the Awarding Authority will be received not later than 2:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time or Eastern Daylight Time, whichever is in effect in the Commonwealth on August 27, 1968.

Each general bid proposal must be secured by an accompanying deposit of $1600.00 in cash or certified or treasurer's or cashier's check issued by a responsible bank or trust company payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sealed bids for Filed Sub-Bids submitted on a form furnished by the Awarding Authority will be received not later than 12:00 Noon, Eastern Standard Time or Eastern Daylight Time, whichever is in effect in the Commonwealth on August 20, 1968.

Each sub-bid for the trade specified below must be accompanied by a bid deposit in cash or certified or treasurer's or cashier's check issued by a responsible bank or trust company payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the amount specified for the respective sub-trades.

SECTION	SUB-TRADE	BID DEPOSITS
6	Roofing and Flashing	$ 300.00
19	Tile	100.00
22	Painting	600.00
23	Plumbing	300.00
24	Heating and Ventilating	200.00

All bids for this project are subject to the provisions of Mass. G. L., Chapter 30, Section 39M and Chapter 149, Section 44A to 44L inclusive. Attention is directed to the minimum wage rates to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Mass. G. L., Chapter 149, Section 26, to 27D inclusive. The awarding Authority reserves the right to waive any informalities in or to reject any and all bids if it be in the public interest so to do.

The contract time commences immediately from the date that the executed copy of the contract is mailed to the contractor, or within such other period as the Bureau shall authorize in writing. The work shall be completed on or before 140 calendar days from said date; in case the work embraced in this contract shall not have been completed due to the failure of the contractor to complete the work or any part of the work within the time specified, the Bureau shall recover said sum or sums of money, equal to the cost of engineering, inspection of work, and any additional and other expenses incurred, from the contractor, from the surety or from both. The amount of these deductions shall be assessed as liquidated damages, and are not to be considered as penalties."

The bidding documents may be examined at the office of the Bureau of Building Construction and copies obtained by depositing a certified, treasurer's or cashier's check in the sum of $5.00 payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Refund will be made to those returning the documents in satisfactory condition on or before October 11, 1968, otherwise the deposit shall be the property of the Commonwealth. The documents may also be seen but not removed or taken out from the F. W. Dodge Co., 842 Park Sq. Building, Boston (projects in Worcester County and West thereof also at F. W. Dodge, 191 Park Avenue, West Springfield), Gainer's Construction Newsletter, 160 State Street, Boston, Master Builders Association, 39 Kingston Street, Boston, the designers office, James A. Britton, 315 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass., and the Administration Building office at the institution.

BUREAU OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
By: HORACE M. CHASE, Director

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PUBLIC NOTICE

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Sealed proposals for the following projects will be received at Room 427, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts, until the dates and times stated below and at that place and time publicly opened and read:

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BURLINGTON: Traffic Betterment on Cambridge Street (Route 3A)	0.06	5.	200.	
TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1968 at 2:00 P.M.				
MIDDLEBOROUGH-CARVER: F-535 (4) Constructing a Section of Route 44 (Incl. Steel Stringer Bridge over Carmel St.)	20.99	15.	63,000.	
PLYMOUTH TO WEYMOUTH: F-0005 (001) Steel Beam Guard Rail on Route 3	2.49	15.	7,500.	

Contractors intending to bid on any project must first obtain Form R-109 "Request for Proposal Forms" (for Determination of Contractor's Qualification) from the Contract Engineer, Room 1010A at the above address, which Form must be completed and submitted to the Contract Engineer for approval. Upon approval and payment of the required amount the prospective bidder shall be entitled to receive an officially numbered Proposal Book containing specifications along with a set of plans for the project. Payment for these shall be by cash, bank check, certified check or money order, drawn to the order of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, which payment will be refunded in accordance with the terms in the "Notice to Contractors" contained in the Proposal Book. Plans on display and complete information available at the Boston Office, the Northampton, Worcester and Taunton District Offices, and at the Office of each other District wherein the project is located.

EDWARD J. RIBBS, Commissioner of Public Works

July 27, 1968

Americans don't bother to understand cricket

By Cliff Gewecke
Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Unlike baseball, which utilizes four bases arranged diamond-shape, cricket is played on a 22-yard-long, 8-foot-wide strip termed the pitch.

Like baseball, cricket is essentially the duel between pitcher (bowler) and batsman, with fielders playing the supporting roles.

In cricket, however, bowlers alternate after every over of six or eight balls. Also, the batsmen at each wicket (end) alternate until one is put out.

At one time in history cricket bowlers fired the baseball-sized red leather ball underarm. Now, however, it comes via a stiff-armed overhand motion — zipping, skipping, sliding off the ground in an attempt to knock off two small sticks called bails which rest atop three vertical stumps that form the wicket.

Dangerous game

The batsman's job is to protect his wicket, but also to score as many runs as he deems safe. Thus, batting becomes a defense-offense dichotomy.

The batsman may be put out via a fly ball caught by a fielder, but he does not have to run out a grounder unless he feels he can safely make the other wicket before the ball is fielded and thrown to knock off the bails. The batsmen cross during the running of each run.

They may try for as many runs as time and a long-hit ball allow. A ball that rolls over the boundary line (around 85 yards from the wicket) is an automatic four runs. A ball that goes out on the fly is worth six runs.

Although, from an outsider's view, cricket is a slow, dull, long-lasting game, it really is exertive and even dangerous. Also, it is loaded with nuances and strategy.

The bowler, running perhaps a dozen paces, then firing, may zing the ball on the bounce close to 100 m.p.h. If it's a "bumper" (bean ball) this can be a frightening experience.

"You're always glad to see the spinners (slower bowlers) come on," says one batsman, describing the strategy whereby the pace—or "fastball"—bowlers open a match, as the expression goes, "to work the shine off the ball."

Yet, a good spinner, with his curves, swerves, and changes of bounce and pace, can be every bit as effective as a paceman — especially on ground that has been softened or nicked.

Batting, too, has its strategy. There are 11 players to a side, and 10 outs per innings. The opening two bats usually are "stylish," men with good judgment and protective instincts whose purpose it is to tire the fast-paced bowlers.

The heavier bats come in the middle of the lineup, with the weaker-hitting wicket-keeper (catcher) and bowlers batting, as in baseball, near the end of the lineup.

The wicket-keeper, who stands behind the wicket much as the baseball catcher is behind the plate, is the only fielder who wears gloves. He also wears shin guards, as do all batsmen.

Whereas the baseball swing is horizontal—and there are only two baseball strokes, hit and bunt—the cricket swing is more vertical. And a proficient cricketer will be able to employ some two-dozen strokes to his front, back, and to either side.

The strokes go by names like pull, square cut, leg glance, late cut, cover drive, sweep, on drive, half-volley—and they are termed according to the motion as well as to the "side" of the wicket to which they are hit.

An especially adroit batsman may stand for hours, snicking, flicking, protecting the wicket, meanwhile slowly piling up runs. The record for Test (international) cricket is 365 runs in one turn at bat by West Indian Garfield Sobers.

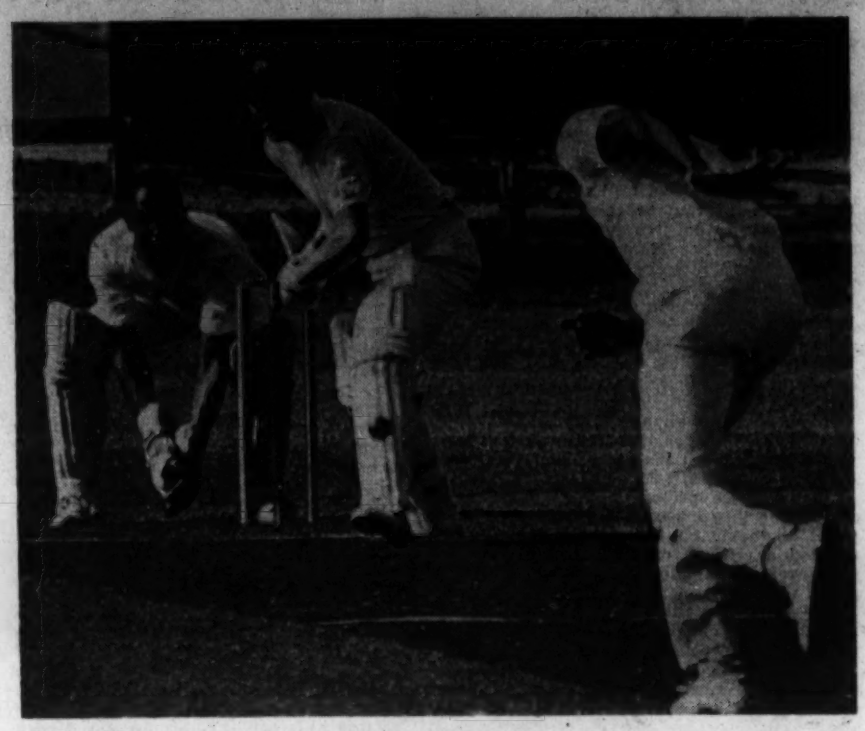
Trying to catch, or throw, such a batsman out is the job of the fielders who surround the wicket in positions with names like mid off, slip, square leg, forward short leg, and cover point. The slips, for example, are close-in positions, even closer to the batsman than baseball infielders. Forward short leg, too, can be dangerously close—which is why it is also termed "silly mid on."

Strong batsmen are wanted for a cricket team, but not, with rare exception, to the exclusion of somebody who can catch and throw. It is good fielding that cuts short a batsman who otherwise might continue collecting the runs.

Despite all its nuances, and real athleticism, most Americans do not bother to understand cricket. To them it is a dull, slow, "standing still" game played in grassy surroundings by a group of foreigners in white flannels and peaked caps, and it is highlighted by the mid-afternoon "social" tea break. Writers who take the "tea approach" anger many true cricketers.

"We're always getting articles about tea and crumpets." said one, bitterly. "Big deal! What's the difference between our break for tea and your intermission for hot dogs and peanuts?"

Third of four articles on "Cricket in America." Next: The future.



By Geoffrey P. Fulton

Eye on ball

Jim Reid prepares to play a defensive stroke as the ball comes up to him off the matting wicket. Because the bat is swung in a vertical plane (unlike baseball's horizontal swing) one gets a very foreshortened view of the paddle-like bat from this angle.

Jim Reid "pads up"
. . . dons batsman's protective gear

SPORTS

Heavier bats?

Di Maggio traces batting decline to lack of minor-league experience

By Phil Elderkin
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"You have to see a lot of good pitching before you learn how to hit and in the old days you saw it in the minor leagues," explained Joe Di Maggio, now a Charlie Finley employee at Oakland.

"One reason for today's low batting averages is because kids don't spend as much time in the minors as they used to," Di Maggio continued. "With expansion, with the need for more players, with the tendency everybody has for rushing things, kids are in the majors a lot sooner than they used to be.

"And when you try to learn to hit against major-league pitching it's tough. Don't get me wrong, I think there are some talented kids around. Today's low .200 hitter may well be batting 70 or 80 points higher in two or three years. He'll learn just like everybody does in time.

"But he's going to have to work at it," Joe said. "He's probably going to have to go to a heavier bat and stop looking for the home run. But he can do it if he tries.

Never changed anything

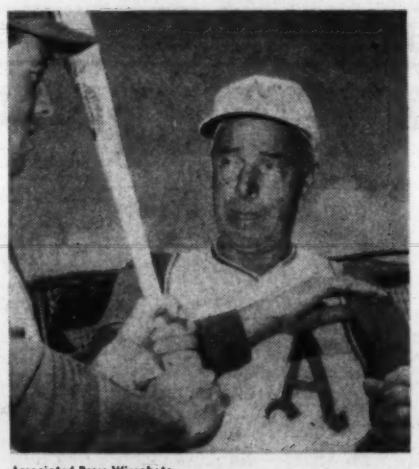
"I'm a batting coach, but I can't teach anyone to hit. Nobody can. A kid either has the natural talent or he doesn't. The only way I can help a boy is if I notice him doing something wrong and then show him how to correct it. But it's nothing, really. A lot of guys can see when a kid is overstriding.

"When I was playing regularly with the Yankees, I never tried to change anything," Di Maggio remarked. "If we went into a hitter's park, like Boston's with its short left-field wall, I stood the same way in the batter's box.

"The only time I ever changed in any park was when I knew I'd be facing a sinker-ball pitcher. Then I'd move up a little in the batter's box.

"I think maybe the best thing a hitter can have is patience. Look at it this way: that pitcher can move that ball around all he wants, but sooner or later he has to put it over the plate or walk you.

"I always waited for my pitch and usually I got it. I didn't always hit it. Sometimes I got fooled and missed completely. Sometimes I only got a piece of the ball. But often it was enough. I've hit outfield walls plenty of times with balls I didn't meet cleanly."



Associated Press Wirephoto

Joe Di Maggio
. . . more hits in a heavy bat

Heavy bat helpful

Di Maggio said when he first came up to the majors he used a 40-ounce bat that was 38 inches long.

"I used a heavy bat because I thought I could control it better," Joe said. "I eventually changed to 38 ounces because that weight seemed to be more comfortable for me, but it was still a heavy weapon by today's standards.

"My bat also had a thick handle. I always felt that helped get me some extra base hits, especially when a ball broke in and I was only able to get the lower part of the bat on it. There was still enough contact to get the ball over or through the infield.

"I can't ever remember telling anyone this before, but early in my career I got five or six letters from Ty Cobb. They dealt mostly with hitting and they gave me a lot of encouragement.

"I couldn't believe a man as great as Cobb would bother to take the time to write to me. I've still got those letters."

DiMaggio, in the opinion of many, is the author of baseball's greatest individual achievement. Back in 1941, Joe hit in 56 consecutive games with the New York Yankees.

DiMag started his remarkable chain of lightning on May 14 and kept it alive through July 16. It was forged with 91 hits, almost all of them clean. Joe did get a couple of breaks on bad hoppers which either hit infielders on the shoulder or veered away from them at the last instant. But not once in the streak did the Yankee Clipper try to bunt.

The big streak

When the string reached 30 games (breaking the Yankee record of 29 shared by Earle Combs and Roger Peckinpaugh), the day-by-day pressure became relentless. That, and the war, were all people talked about.

By now other famous hitting streaks were being dug out of baseball's archives. It was discovered that in 1897 Wee Willie Keeler had hit in 44 straight games. In 1922, George Sisler reached 41. And Rogers Hornsby held the modern National League mark of 41.

DiMaggio's came to an end in Cleveland's old League Park on July 17. Third baseman Ken Keltner, playing on the edge of the infield grass, made a back-hand stab of a hard ground ball in the first inning and threw out Joe while stepping into foul territory.

DiMag walked in the fourth, was victimized by Keltner again in the seventh, and grounded out to shortstop Lou Boudreau his last time at bat.

How great was DiMaggio's 56-game feat? In the 27 years which have elapsed, only three men have hit safely in as many as 30 games. Tommy Holmes made it all the way to 37 in 1945. Dom DiMaggio, Joe's younger brother, had 34 in 1949, and Stan Musial recorded 30 in 1950.

Panel of mayors affirms vitality of U.S. cities

By Robert Cahn
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

It was the first question from the audience after the four big-city mayors had finished their introductory remarks on urban problems.

"We haven't heard anything yet about the welfare system," commented the questioner at the International Platform Association's annual convention. "What about the women who get up to $800 a month for having illegitimate children in the aid-to-dependent-children (ADC) program?"

The audience of professional speakers and platform performers applauded vigorously.

Then came the somewhat unusual example of a young Negro mayor lecturing a predominantly white middle-class audience in the setting of a luxury Washington hotel ballroom.

Mayor Carl B. Stokes of Cleveland accepted the challenge.

"It is one of the most ridiculous assertions voiced throughout the country that women are in the business of having babies to make money," he answered somewhat heatedly.

Mayor Stokes challenged the questioner and, pointedly, the audience which had applauded the question. There are many types of welfare, he said. But all that is usually criticized is the ADC program. Did they want to cut off aid to the blind, aged, mentally retarded, and others, he asked? And was there any more fraud in the ADC program than in American business today?

The common complaints against the program of aid to families with dependent children "has a great deal of racial basis to it," he said. And the children in these families must be considered.

The somewhat embarrassed audience applauded Mayor Stokes at the end of his rebuttal.

The Cleveland Mayor and his colleagues, Joseph L. Alioto of San Francisco, Kevin H. White of Boston, and Walter E. Washington, of Washington, spoke out frankly during the 90-minute session.

The subject selected for the mayors, and for panel moderator John W. Gardner, chairman of the Urban Coalition, was: "Is the big city dead?"

All agreed that despite the enormousness of the problems, the city today was very much alive.

"All the creative ideas today are coming from the cities," said Mayor Alioto. "So they cannot be dead."

He urged attention be given to the problems of the total community—"and that doesn't exclude the suburbs." The suburbs must contribute financially, he said; they must themselves integrate, they should be willing to work for regional attacks on recreation and pollution, they should volunteer to help in city problems, and they should contribute financially.

Mayor Alioto also urged greater militancy on the part of those who want better cities. "I exhort those militants who don't believe in violence to grab the center stage," he said. "The worst thing would be for the militant label to be stolen by those who would advocate violence."

The Boston Mayor said one of the biggest problems confronting cities was the limited financial resources available. In his city, Mayor White said, the tax rate has more than doubled in the past 10 years, income is down more than 50 percent and expenses have increased threefold.

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St. Louis Muny Opera

Fifty years of outdoor music

By Kenneth G. Gehret
St. Louis

Anniversaries bring back memories. They are a time for reminiscing, when conversations almost invariably begin with "Remember when . . ."

The St. Louis Municipal Opera, affectionately known as the "Muny," is having that kind of Golden Anniversary this season, observing 50 years of summer stage successes that have brought it national fame and an attic full of memories.

The stars have played the Muny, of course—some of them before they glittered. Cary Grant was there before he adopted the name. Under his original billing as Archie Leach, he was a stock (regular company) baritone in 1931. He had by this time graduated from his role of stilt walker in a carnival. The next year he made his first movie.

Tenor Allan Jones was there, too, before he hit the "big time." The 1932 season could have been disasterous, nipping his career at the outset.

In his Muny debut that year, he appeared in Romberg's "The Desert Song." When the cue came for his first number, he drew a deep breath, opened his mouth—and silence! Stage fright had claimed his voice. But he bounced back like a first-rate trouper. In his next role, in "Blossom Time," he so captivated the audience with a favorite song that he was called back for three encores. Hollywood had come a good deal closer.

Irene Dunne played the Muny as a prima donna in 1926, and Virginia Mayo danced in the chorus line while still in high school. Gretchen Wyler also was a member of the dance chorus. A youthful José Ferrer appeared as a comedian in 1942. And Marge and Gower Champion danced together there when they were Marjorie Bell and Christopher Gower.

* * *

The unexpected is almost a regular occurrence at the Muny. Outdoor productions are vulnerable to weather conditions. Rains and flooding have damaged costumes, musical instruments, and stage settings.

Once in the early days, when sets were lighter in weight, wind threatened to topple the scenery during a production of "The Mikado." Members of the cast interrupted their performance to rush to the sets and hold them down until the gusts subsided.

High winds can still pose a problem. In a recent version of "Show Boat," the steamboat was in danger of being blown over. But it managed somehow to remain in place. Afterwards the puzzled stage manager checked and got the answer: 20 members of the audience had taken refuge inside and weighted it down!

Animals are remembered both for what they did and didn't do. A donkey went to extremes at two consecutive performances in 1957. Assigned to pull a cart in "Cavalleria Rusticana," he simply refused to go on stage opening night. The next evening he went on all right, but stubbornly refused all efforts get him off. Howls of laughter from the audience prevented the soprano from continuing in an attempted cover-up. Finally, the lights were turned out and the donkey was carried off, to the cheers of the delighted patrons.

Human errors are remembered, too.

One evening Metropolitan baritone Walter Cassel, thinking he was through for the night, walked backstage to collect his paycheck, forgetting he was to play a scene with Joe Cusanelli, who was left alone on the stage, ad libbing in desperation. Finally, sensing the situation, a comedian in the cast came running on stage with a deck of cards, shouting, "Let's play keno." The two of them sat down, shuffled the cards, and kept up an improvised conversation until the stage manager located the baritone.

Perennial favorite Jack Goode, who has played 31 roles dating back to his debut as a dancing juvenile 38 years ago, has his share of stories to tell. He well remembers that first season. He tripped while dancing, and everyone laughed. At that point his career veered sharply toward comedy, and he has never regretted the switch.

* * *

His choice recollection, however, concerns the time his little daughter stole the show. When he appeared on stage that day wearing a toupee, Joyce, watching from a box, stood up, pointed at him, and shouted for the benefit of thousands, "That's my daddy, but that's not his hair!"

Hailed as the "granddaddy of outdoor summer theaters," the Muny is notable for more than big-names and anecdotes. Its stage, said to be the largest of any out-of-doors, measures an imposing 115 by 90 feet. A 48-foot section of it revolves, permitting a complete change of scene in 90 seconds. A total of 578 employees and a budget of $115,000 are required to put on each week's shows. More than 32 million people have attended the 537 productions presented up to this year.

Located in verdant Forest Park, the Muny occupies nearly seven acres of sloping grounds. Two magnificent oak trees, 70 feet tall, spread their limbs behind the stage to form, with other trees, a leafy backdrop for the productions.

The Muny has established some remarkable records in its first 49 years. But at least one new one will be set during its Golden Anniversary, when at the peak of the celebration management will fly in from New York Pearl Bailey and the entire cast of "Hello, Dolly!" for a gala six-night engagement.

1920 pageant

At St. Louis Municipal Opera in the 1920's children's pageants like this one were performed during the day. The two oaks arching over the stage have seen a wide range of shows in the 50 years of the Muny's history.

FAMILY FEATURES

Escort for a city slicker

By Joseph N. Bell
Durango, Colo.

We first saw them as we crested a hill on U.S. Highway 160 a few miles out, thousands of sheep milling about aimlessly on the road. Happily, there was plenty of time to brake the car to a stop before we plunged into the sea of bobbing white bodies.

At first, it was a great lark. The teenagers in our car got out and took pictures and watched, fascinated, as a half-dozen small and vociferous collies nipped the flanks of wandering sheep. A man on horseback sat impassively behind the flock, watching the dogs and occasionally flapping an arm like a semaphor at a recalcitrant lamb. He was grizzled, unshaven, weather-beaten, and laconic.

After 10 minutes, the game began to pale. Traffic piled up behind us. Impatient, sunglassed heads began popping out of car windows. And I realized slowly and a little unbelievingly that the sheep were not crossing the road but were using it as a thoroughfare. Any second, I thought, they'll reach the spot they were seeking on the opposite side and clear the road. But they didn't.

We had our pictures, the dogs now seemed more officious than amusing, and I found resentment building toward the impassive man on the horse. Our day's traveling schedule was tottering. Plans carefully laid the night before were suddenly endangered. Having examined and photographed this bit of Americana, we now wanted it off stage.

* * *

So I drove alongside the horse, leaned out the car window, and shouted—louder than necessary, as if I were addressing a foreigner of uncertain linguistic facility: "How much farther you going down the highway?"

He looked at me for the first time, his manner superficially friendly but his eyes cautious and cool. "Oh, 'bout five miles, I reckon."

Was he putting me on? Inserting a bucolic needle in an obvious city slicker and his family? Or would we really be another hour behind the sheep before they cleared the road?

I decided he was serious. "What can I do?" I asked him. "We'd like to get through."

He weighed the possibilities carefully.

"Wal," he said, "you might just try driving through them."

And that's what we did. With each blast of my horn, the tide of wool flowing viscously ahead of our car would part for a few seconds and we would nose into the crevice, blow the horn again and repeat the process. Now a new game was on, the excitement was up again, and we honked and prodded our way through the entire flock, defiantly conscious of the curious, then admiring looks of the occupants of cars stalled at the other end of the migration.

Then we were free, unencumbered. The road yawned in front of us, plans and schedules were recast and there was time to ponder—a little uncomfortably—the matter of the sheep.

The shepherd would arrive, eventually, at his destination, presumably with peace of mind and priorities intact. The drivers who plodded impatiently along behind him would also arrive eventually—presumably with considerably less peace of mind unless they were able to restructure their priorities to the world of the horseman and his flock.

* * *

So the questions came — which is really better: waiting for the sheep to move off the road, knowing that in the orderly process of things, they will, indeed, move out of the way in good time? Or pushing your way through the flock, honking and crowding until it grudgingly parts to permit your passage so you can get on to your "more important things."

The vast emptiness of desert and plains and mountains in the West and the hours behind the wheel with companions asleep or quieted by scenery force the issue by giving time and setting for thinking on such questions. There are no easy answers. Except, perhaps, when in great slashes of beauty and color the West dramatizes the importance of seeking and finding thinking time and space so hard to come by in the city. And for the moment, at least, to the traveler, this seems to be answer enough.

Sundial: Stardust

Bendigo, Australia

A horse conquered its natural fear of soft ground to rescue its 13-year-old rider from an old quicksand-filled mine shaft.

The story reads like a thriller. But it really happened to Daryl McEncrowe, of Mienin Street, here, and his three-year-old mare Stardust.

Daryl and Stardust were chasing a mare and foal in an old mining area covered with filled-in mine shafts and potholes at Kennington reservoir.

Suddenly Stardust stopped and turned, throwing Daryl into a filled-in mine shaft.

He landed on a layer of quicksand covered by six inches of water.

Stardust conquered her fear and crawled into the boggy mud after Daryl, who grabbed her by the mane. She then pulled him out.

For compulsive collectors—a bottle tree

Franklin, Texas

This small town may be the only one in Texas with a bottle tree. Its creation was brought about by my childhood amazement with glass-making and the chance reading of an article in an Arizona newspaper describing what may be the last example of a 19th-century Arizona hobby, making bottle trees.

Pick a tree small enough to be conveniently covered with bottles, yet with horizontal branches sturdy enough to support the weight of the bottles and accommodate long ones. The foliage should be sparse or very fine, so the shapes of the bottles will be clearly defined against the background, even in summer.

Bottle caps, corks, plastic inserts should be removed and bottles soaked in soapy water to clean the interior and soften the label for quick removal. Fingernail-polish bottles must be cleaned by swishing polish remover or acetone inside, a step necessary to make the bottle transparent. Painted brand names on the outside may be scrubbed off with steel wool.

Cologne and perfume bottles with permanently attached spray apparatus can be difficult, requiring attack with ice pick, screw driver, or bottle opener to remove all extraneous material. Cosmetics are often so attractively packaged that they invite purchase for the bottle rather than the contents. Lavish use empties them quickly—a temptation hard to resist even by the budget-minded.

Techniques of hanging are simple. Light wire is easiest to manipulate, but tends to rust and break, while picture wire is sturdier but difficult to tie. Light nylon cord or fishing line resists the elements, but can be slippery. The cord is tied in the deepest groove of the bottle, or around the smallest part of the neck if a larger protuberance is above it, or, in the case of jugs, through the handle.

Safety requires that the bottles be placed far enough apart, horizontally and vertically, to avoid crashing together during high winds. The resiliency and size of each branch determines the total weight of bottles which can be hung on it. In spite of careful knotting, a bottle may occasionally fall; therefore, the bottle tree should not be in rocky ground, concrete, or grow close to a wall.

Upon completion, a bottle tree, like a mobile, is never static, either visually or audibly. Besides swaying either mildly or vigorously, bottles shift perceptibly in position on the branches. Individual bottles change in appearance. The essential constituents of glass are silicon and alkali, so acids and alkalis in the atmosphere cause slow deterioration with resulting reduction of brilliancy and transparency in some bottles.

The passing of the wind over many bottle necks produces sounds which change constantly according to direction and velocity of wind, size and position of bottles, and amount of rain water collected. The combination of variously pitched, muted, hollow notes is fascinating, but eerie.

An apartment dweller, intrigued with the idea, made her own bottle bush with tiny bottles tied to a small potted kumquat on her balcony. We save and exchange appropriately sized bottles.

Serious bottle collectors occasionally bemoan the fact that plastic and paper containers, convenient as they are, have limited the scope of their hobby, but for my purpose the variety of bottles available today is more than adequate. Walks in the city and country, cooperative friends, and grocery stores are pleasant and ample sources for bottles for a bottle-tree maker.

Margaret Magness

Quotation for today

He is rich who hath enough to be charitable; and it is hard to be so poor that a noble mind may not find a way to this.

—SIR THOMAS BROWNE

A verse for today...

And why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?

—LUKE 6:46

Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Billiard stick
4. Large bird
7. Pretension
11. Hostile
14. Jargon
15. High card
16. Note of the scale
17. Body joints
18. Curve in timber
19. Twilled cloth
20. Increase
21. Slender finial
22. Emanation
23. You and I
24. With ice cream
26. Absolute superlative
27. Along with
29. Tax
31. Lizard genus
32. Refuse wool
33. Irritate
34. Eng. cathedral city
35. Hindu garment
36. Function
37. Creek
38. Western exhibition
39. Actors
42. Make muddy
43. Remnant
44. Drive slantingly

Down

1. Nut
2. Dissimilar
3. Russ. stockade
4. Urge
5. Show Me State: abbr.
6. Accord
7. Enzyme
8. Neuter pronoun
9. Codicil
10. Bee's pollen brush
12. Belg. commune
13. Slippery
18. Spoon-shaped
19. Regret
21. Guido's note
22. Fruit drink
24. Solely
25. Eggs
26. Wapiti
27. Bullfighter on foot
28. Lazy
29. Wild animal
30. Maine college town
32. Plebe
34. Norse goddess
35. Offspring
37. Unit of reluctance
38. Disencumber
40. Palm lily
41. One

Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

By John Arms

Dipping

Shore birds on stalklike legs poke around in the silt at the edge of San Francisco Bay. When the sun is high, the mud shines white. The birds continue their unconcerned bobbing even when the water washes gently past them or when a photographer creeps up through the high reeds. Everybody does his own thing down at the mud flats.

Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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McCarthy—enlivener of democracy

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's political success is the result of a remarkable campaign, in a remarkable country. These two facts have enabled him to achieve goals which almost no one dreamt were possible a half-year ago. And today two far higher goals — the Democratic Party's nomination and the election to the presidency — can no longer be completely ruled out.

Although many have turned to Senator McCarthy because they had begun to lose some measure of faith in American democracy, the Minnesotan's very success proves how strong, how free, how available, and how tenacious that democracy is. No matter what one feels about Senator McCarthy's message, no matter how one judges the man himself, no one can seriously deny that his ability to rally so formidable a movement is proof positive that American democracy remains a sensitive instrument — able to express deeply felt national sentiments, and ready at hand for whoever would voice those sentiments.

Yet, none of this would have been possible, were not Senator McCarthy himself a persuasive individual. It is now apparent that he has three of the absolute requisites for a public figure in the field of national politics. He has an unshakable confidence in the rightness of what he believes. He has a depth of self-confidence which carries him through discouragement and opposition. He has the ability to reach the hearts and heads of vast numbers with his words. Should he lose the nomination, which is still highly probable, he will have to decide whether to use his talents to help, or divide and wreck, his party.

If he had done nothing else than open this year's campaign to a broader discussion of the issues, and if he had done nothing more than fire the imagination of politically unhappy Americans, he would have accomplished a great deal.

True, much doubt remains as to the Senator's ability to find politically workable answers to the many questions he raises and the many criticisms he voices. Even some (as in the camp of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy) who share Senator McCarthy's assessment of America's foreign and domestic problems, feel that he is a better theoretician than doer. His proposals have often been vague if not impractical.

Yet who can gainsay that he has shown a grasp of national feeling and great ability in channeling it? In this field he has shown political talent.

Six weeks from now the world will know whether this talent has brought him an immense prize — the Democratic Party's presidential nomination. But whether he wins this prize or not, Senator McCarthy has enlivened the democratic process.

The lesson of Cleveland?

It is a matter of record, confirmed by the Kerner commission, that "almost invariably the incident that ignites [ghetto] disorder arises from police action." But in Cleveland last week there is no evidence that this was so. The round of killing was started by what Attorney-General Ramsey Clark called "a handful of very extreme and violence-prone militants." The first men to be felled were police officers, none of whom had been involved that day in anything which might have been considered "brutal" or "oppressive."

Yet once the violence had started, regardless of its immediate origins, Cleveland was faced with the same stark fact which asserts itself in virtually every great urban center. The Kerner commission spells it out: "To many Negroes, police have come to symbolize white power, white racism and white repression." Thus, once the cork is out of the bottle, the very presence of a white police officer (or National Guardsman) in the ghetto can be more productive than preventive of escalated violence.

It was Cleveland Mayor Carl Stokes's sensitivity to this dilemma which led him to put through his calculated experiment last Wednesday night. He insisted that white police and the National Guard be withdrawn from his city's troubled area. And in their stead, black police and volunteers from the community undertook patrols in the sections where tension was high. In effect, he was avoiding any official action which might have been interpreted as a punitive drive by a colonially-inclined authority against the "native quarter." Once the black patrols had taken the edge from an immediately dangerous confrontation, the Mayor gave the signal for the return of the police and the National Guard to the area.

Perhaps it is too soon for a definitive judgment. So far, however, the experiment seems to have been a qualified success. And if the calm that has returned to Cleveland is not again shattered, many will see in Mayor Stokes's strategy confirmation of the case for giving blacks in the ghettos a much greater share of control in what goes on in their neighborhoods.

None of this, however, should be used as an argument to exclude under all circumstances in the ghetto resort by the police to what the Kerner commission calls "the use of techniques like aggressive patrol." These techniques have their place when, as the commission says, they are manifestly related to crime. But when the black community might interpret them simply as another form of race harassment, even race punishment by the "oppressor," resort to them is an invitation to community-supported rebellion. This is what Mayor Stokes may well have headed off by his strategy last week.

The silent weapon

America's biggest scientific organization makes a timely suggestion in urging the United Nations to look into the military use of weed killers in South Vietnam.

We are particularly concerned with a moral point raised by three of the board of directors of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in recommending the study.

No one fully understands the short- or long-term hazards of the spraying. Confidence in its safety, as expressed by the Department of Defense, lacks adequate scientific foundation.

". . . continued use of a weapon with effects that are so poorly understood raises serious moral and political questions . . . ," the three AAAS board members warn.

Some of the chemicals contain arsenic compounds that might inadvertently poison animals or people. Others, apparently safe in this respect, may have long-range bad effects on plant life. No one knows what the widespread denuding of forests will eventually come to.

South Vietnamese authorities know all this. They began the spraying. They join in planning American spray operations. And they have veto power over the American missions. They bear first responsibility for use of the chemicals in their land.

But this legalistic point does not absolve the United States of moral responsibility. Rightly or wrongly, the United States, in the world's eyes, is tarred with first use of a new chemical weapon without knowing fully what it will do.

The United States has the resources and know-how to find out what it needs to know by itself. But United Nations sponsorship would put the research beyond suspicion. There's precedent for this in the UN study that set safe limits for radiation exposure early in the atomic age.

The United States should press for a UN project. But, failing to get the sponsorship, it should move quickly on its own to pin down all possible hazards of the spraying. It owes a moral debt to the world to be sure its military operations don't blindly introduce a new ecological danger to South Vietnam.

Ted Kennedy's decision

The nation will well understand the personal reasons why Sen. Edward Kennedy has firmly removed himself from consideration for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination. The family responsibilities of this last survivor of four Kennedy sons weigh heavily.

Senator Kennedy can still work to assure that his views — and those of the late Robert Kennedy — on Vietnam and the domestic urgencies will receive adequate attention by whoever becomes the party's nominee.

But the original "dream ticket" which Democratic professionals and indeed Vice-President Humphrey had envisioned — Humphrey plus Ted Kennedy — is now abolished. And by the degree that Hubert Humphrey's prospects are thereby diminished, the candidacy of Sen. Eugene McCarthy is enhanced. Much will depend, of course, on whom the Republicans — their convention coming first — nominate. Mr. Humphrey rates better against Richard Nixon; Senator McCarthy against Governor Rockefeller.

Yet the Humphreyites are not lost in gloom. The Vice-President has had two other running-mates in view. One is Senator Kennedy's able brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver. The other — Senator McCarthy — would set up a new "dream ticket," besides helping to heal a dangerous party rift.

Ted Kennedy can try again, and for the top slot, four or eight years hence. But Senator McCarthy has some deep and immediate pondering to do. How many deeply engaged McCarthyites would settle for second string? Yet they have the — to them — fearful prospect ahead that if they sulk, stay home or attempt a fourth party candidacy, the ultimate beneficiary could well be Richard Nixon!

Nightmayor

From Europe in midsummer

Let's think

By Erwin D. Canham

The changing role of the United States in the world is very visible from Western Europe.

It is a pity that the whole outlook is distorted by the problem of Vietnam. That dilemma makes the United States the scapegoat of all discussions. It obscures the fact that the American people are pulling back their commitments in various parts of the world.

Once more, Washington has given itself an unnecessary stigma in the eyes of world opinion. By refraining from stopping all bombing of North Vietnam, in the face of widespread appeals, the United States has drawn upon itself the blame for the stalemated discussions in Paris.

The fact is, of course, that the Hanoi government has no intention of reaching an agreement until after the elections. It has nothing to lose and possibly something to gain by making its deal with the new president rather than the outgoing one. To stop the bombing would not make the slightest difference. This is elementary. And yet to have the Paris talks in being is essential for the United States in the face of world opinion, and perhaps for North Vietnam as well.

U.S. vs. Russia

The real crux of world diplomacy is between Washington and Moscow. The United States is being totally restrained in the Czechoslovak crisis, it is refraining from any meaningful action in the Middle East, and it must have conveyed to Moscow its willingness to make a thoroughly reasonable settlement over Vietnam. It is not pushing NATO into resurgence, even if that were possible, nor is it unduly encouraging the West Germans. It is eagerly pressing for agreements to reduce thermonuclear armaments and antimissile defense systems.

These attitudes are likely to impress Moscow as weakness, as well as rationality. So far, the Soviet Government seems to have responded with a degree of reasonableness of its own. Though its pressures on Prague have been severe, they have not taken the form of overt military intervention. There is still a good chance that Czechoslovakia will get away with its new independence.

Europe occupied

The time may well come when the Soviet Government will be helpful in reaching a Vietnam settlement, even if it is a tacit one. The Washington-Moscow détente grows out of the difficulties of both powers. It has dangers as well as advantages for both.

Europe, as far as I could see on a recent visit, is not greatly concerned at the American pullback. Britain is in the grip of economic, political, and social crises. It has its hands full finding its way in the world of change.

France has just emerged temporarily if remarkably from one of the greatest debacles in its history. Its future is not assured but elements of stability have shown their depth. West Germany is focusing on the fantastic developments just beyond its eastern borders.

Every year that Western Europe survives between the two thermonuclear giants, every year that its nations master their own internal predicaments and gain a little more strength, they lose a little more fear. They do not lean on the United States. They do not apprehend invasion from the Soviets. Their fears of internal communism are minimal.

Peace emerges

Probably this is all acceptable therapy. Just to survive is something. By this time after World War I the world was already deep into World War II and Hitler's legions were at their most menacing.

Yet today the world is mainly at peace, despite the war in Vietnam, the threats in Czechoslovakia, and the latent war in the Middle East. The peace is being preserved (a) by the thermonuclear stalemate itself, and (b) by the forces of events within the Western nations themselves. Things could be a great deal worse.

Most of my recent weeks in Europe were spent in the ecumenical atmosphere of Uppsala, with the World Council of Churches. There the urgency of spiritual revival and the stark challenge of starvation in needy countries were the great issues. And the tumultuous challenge of youth. Politics was subordinate. The deeper values were on the agenda.

Perhaps it is so in much of the world. The quality of life may well be a greater concern than politics. This is a welcome change in which the United States must learn how to play a more worthy role.

Mirror of opinion

Vanishing shoreline

Ocean City is not the only locality that is worried by the shrinkage of public beaches. Despite the strong inclination of Americans to seek water-oriented vacations, this country has allowed 90 percent of its ocean shoreline to pass into private ownership. It is estimated that another 3 percent of our oceanfront property is used for military installations, leaving only about 7 percent in public recreation areas.

In recent years the National Parks Service has been trying to rectify this error by establishing what are called national seashores on Fire Island, Assateague Island, Cape Lookout, Padre Island and various other places. But the national demand for public beaches remains far from being satisfied. With vacations lengthening, population expanding and affluence growing, the need for public space where people can find sun and surf and cool sea breezes is truly enormous.

Ocean City's problem is a rather special one. The basic difficulty is that part of its beach was washed away in the great storm of March, 1962. Property owners who lost the front portion of their lots are naturally eager to build cottages on what remains even if they have to sink pilings and build at the water's edge. The one cottage now so built and the threat that others will follow the pattern have brought a furor at Ocean City, however, for the simple reason that people who enjoy vacationing there see the beach being closed against them.

The right of individual property owners to build on the beach under such circumstances and the claims that custom has created public rights on the beach and that restoration work was carried out by the Army Corps of Engineers on the assumption that public rights were being protected are all questions that will doubtless have to be settled in the courts. Nevertheless, the public interest in preserving access to the beach is obvious. If the right to build at the existing water's edge should be upheld and if it is not feasible to restore the original shoreline, the City may have to acquire easements to protect itself against unfortunate encroachments. We have much sympathy with the efforts within Ocean City to safeguard its access to the sea.—**Washington Post**

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Greek scene

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent edition you printed a letter by Pat Doyle of Lansing, Mich., with regard to the Greek junta.

I would like to give a few first-hand facts. I was in Greece three years ago and saw how things were at that time. This spring my wife and I again visited Greece and wherever we went we found everything 100 percent different and better than it was three years ago.

There is more freedom today in Greece than there is in Spain or Portugal and other European countries we visited. Also there are more prisoners in captivity in these other countries.

I would like to know if Mr. Doyle has ever been in Greece; if not, then he should go, before writing letters of this type to newspapers. Apparently he is not a Greek or at least a patriotic Greek.

When I was in Athens I had the pleasure of dining with five British Members of Parliament and we were unanimous that foreign papers do not write the truth or the true facts about Greece or the Greek Government in power.

The Greek Government of today is making history saving civilization and avoiding another Vietnam. The officers who are governing that country today are well educated and very patriotic in every way. They were educated in the United States and in England and they know the meaning of democracy.

My wife and I talked with all classes of people, taxi drivers, laborers, housewives as well as professional people and all of them are well satisfied with the government they have today.

Nicholas Nicholson
Pembroke, Ontario, Canada

Gun legislation

To The Christian Science Monitor:

As many of your readers are aware, President Johnson sent two bills to Congress which encompassed the following points: (1) prohibition of interstate and mail-order sales of all firearms—including rifles and shotguns—except between licensed dealers; (2) registration of all guns purchased or possessed; (3) licensing of all persons who purchase or possess firearms and ammunition.

It is the consensus of alert lawmakers that an effective gun law should have included the foregoing provisions. Americans wishing to support the gun legislation (and all support is still very much needed) can take any or all of the following steps:

1. Write or wire congressmen urging support even of watered-down legislation.
2. Encourage friends, neighbors, and associates to take such action.
3. Support the Emergency Committee for Gun Control, the recently formed organization headed by Col. John Glenn Jr. The committee's address is 1628 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Boston **David Jay**

Coalition government

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Citing the NLF political program announced last September, Hanoi has implied that liberation of South Vietnam might come through coalition government and reunification be achieved gradually.

Should a coalition government materialize, its rocky path could be made considerably smoother were Saigon to adopt some of the reforms now for which the VC faction in any coalition would otherwise relentlessly agitate later.

Gradual reunification offers brighter prospects, provided Hanoi shuns subversion and exercises no less restraint than North Korea or East Germany. Incidentally, with almost a quarter century elapsed since the splitting of Germany, is it not high time Bonn renounce vain aspirations to speak for the whole German people and in the interest of peace and stability recognize the government of East Germany?

Given a sense of security and a measure of goodwill on both sides of the arbitrary lines that now divide Germany, Korea, and Vietnam, we may confidently look to the day when the best features of both systems will be interchanged and through practical, day-to-day accommodation eventual reunification will become reality.

Vineland, N.J. **Robert S. Field**

Wrong action

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I was somewhat surprised recently at the Monitor for printing Attorney General Ramsey Clark's article, entitled "Abolish Capital Punishment." This would seem to indicate that the policy of the Monitor is to support the move to remove the death penalty from American court procedure. I believe such action is wrong, for the following reasons:

Mr. Clark gave the figures of 199 executions in the United States in 1935, dropping to one in 1966 and two in 1967. The Monitor recently had another set of statistics, that of an alarming increase in the rate of crimes of violence during that same period, topped off by 7,700 gun murders in 1967. Reason would point out that law breakers have been put at ease by the pattern of leniency toward criminals.

Queens, N.Y. **Barbara Hilborn**

Dollars for gold

To The Christian Science Monitor:

With so many of the nations of Europe and elsewhere holding such a large number of United States dollars which may be exchanged for gold through central banks, it seems the $10.3 billion United States gold supply could be in jeopardy. If France, for instance, should decide to replenish its recent economic losses through the exchange of dollars for gold, it could offset her losses at our expense.

Lake Junaluska, N.C. **Edward C. Sharp Jr.**